The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL DEBT AND THE TREASURY.

GLOOMY PREDICTIONS COME TO NAUGHT—LARGE INCREASE OF GOLD DURING THE PAST YEAR—THE REDUCTION FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS—SALE OF $5,000,000 IN GOLD DURING MAY ORDERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The debt statement dissipates the gloom which some of the newspapers have been attempting for the last week or two to spread over the country. There has been an effort, for a purpose, no doubt, to create the belief that the Treasury is likely to become embarrassed, and unable to meet the demands upon it. The only basis of the darkened view has been the decrease in the revenues during the latter part of the month of April. The receipts for the whole month, however, will not be so far below the receipts for March as has been taken for granted they would be. The prospect is in no way discouraging for the revenue during May, and if the receipts should fall much lower than the loudest croaker predicts, there would still be no danger of the Treasury failing to discharge all the obligations against it during the fiscal year which has two months more to run. Whether the condition of the Treasury is compared with its condition a year ago, or is considered with relation to the prospective demands upon it, without regard to the receipts, nothing can be found in the review to justify fears of embarrassment.

THE GOLD ON HAND.

On April 30, one year ago, there was in the Treasury $56,591,952 gold belonging to the Government. Yesterday the Government owned $72,222,369 23 gold. This is an excess of gold in the Treasury, owned absolutely by the Government, of more than $15,631,000. The currency balance a year ago was $5,258,074 02. This year it is $1,096,375 76. The Treasury has, therefore, nearly eleven and a half millions of dollars more in its vaults than it had on the last day of April, 1874. This does not look much like impending bankruptcy. Up to and including the 1st of July, the current expenses of the Government, the interest on the public debt, and the bonds for the sinking fund will have to be provided for. The balance is already large enough to pay the interest and redeem the bonds for the sinking fund, and still leave several millions to apply to current expenses. With moderate receipts from Customs and internal revenues through May and June, the Treasury will discharge all its debts for the year, and have a fair beginning of the new fiscal year.

THE TREASURY "SOUND."

The Treasury, during the first ten months of the last fiscal year, reduced the public debt less than $2,000,000. During the first ten months of the present year, the reduction has been $11,778,809 25. This is not a very large decrease, but the comparison does not suggest bankruptcy. The truth is, the Treasury is perfectly "sound," and the business of the country will have to decline far more than even Judge Kelley predicts, in order to deprive the Government of the ability to meet the lawful demands upon it. The policy of Secretary Bristow has been to hoard gold, and to sell only when it became necessary to replenish the currency in the Treasury. The currency balance, it will be seen, is very small, and it may be considered doubtful if the current payments from the Treasury can be made through the month without exchanging gold for paper.

SALES OF GOLD ORDERED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given directions to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell $5,000,000 of gold during the month of May as follows: $1,500,000 the first and third Thursdays, and $1,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays each.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN AND THE NEW FIVES—RESIGNATION OF BARON SCHWARZ-SENBORN—PATENT FOR A NEW METHOD OF GENERATING STEAM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The new loan authorized by the Emperor of Russia of £15,000,000 at 4½ per cent. interest, was placed on the markets of London and St. Petersburg on April 15. The Rothschilds, of London and Paris, were authorized to negotiate the sale of £8,000,000 of the bonds. The circular which makes the announcement states that the bonds will be issued to the bearer in sums of £50, £100, £500, and £1,000 each, with coupons payable half-yearly, in London, Paris, Berlin, and other cities. A sinking fund will reimburse these bonds at par in eighty-one years, by annual drawings. The bonds are sold at the rate of ninety-two per cent., or £92 for every bond of £100. The payment of the subscription may be made in six installments, the last of which is due seven months after the date of application. The Treasury officers think they could fund our bonds rapidly if they could offer the same liberal terms. Our five per cent. bonds have to be sold at par, and they suffer the disadvantage of running a much shorter time. If our four and one-half per cent. bonds ran for eighty-one years, and were offered for $92 on the $100, there would be very little time required to sell all that are now authorized. The bonds which Russia wishes to dispose of are for subsidies to several railroads, or for "concessions" in the nature of subsidies.

BARON SCHWARZ-SENBORN.

Baron Schwarz-senborn, the Austrian Minister, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by his Government. His retirement will be a disappointment to the managers of the Centennial, who had expected to derive much aid from his assistance and advice on account of his experience as Director of the Exposition at Vienna. Chevalier De Tavera, the First Secretary of Legation, will act as Chargé d'Affaires after Baron Schwarz-senborn's departure.

A NEW PROCESS OF GENERATING STEAM.

A caveat for a patent for an important invention has been filed in the Patent Office. An inventor has undertaken to generate steam for use as a motive power by some method which dispenses with the use of wood or coal, and reduces the cost of power accordingly. It is said that scientific experts have examined the invention and reported that it is operative. The caveat is claimed to be filed less for the purpose of gaining time to perfect the invention than to make arrangements for securing foreign patents at the same date as in this country.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has had the first ten pages of his monthly report for February, giving the imports and exports for the month of February, and also for the eight months ending Feb. 28, printed in advance of the regular publication, to be mailed in time for simultaneous publication in the papers on Tuesday morning. Mr. Young is making arrangements by which he hopes to furnish similar information in future within thirty days after the close of each month. It may not be generally known that the large ports are allowed twenty days to make up these returns, which time is usually exceeded; indeed, from one of the principal districts the returns for March did not reach the bureau until the 1st of May.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

It is stated at the Indian Bureau, with reference to the complaints concerning supplies furnished to the Indians at the Red Cloud Agency, that all the flour sent there was inspected at Cheyenne by Major Long, Commissary of Subsistence of the United States Army, and passed by him as equal to the accepted sample. It is therefore claimed that the samples of inferior flour brought here by Prof. Marsh at the request of Red Cloud were of some old issue, or, like the specimens of sugar and tobacco, had been damaged by exposure to the weather while in the Indians' possession. As to the intimation that the weight of the beef cattle was merely estimated or guessed at, the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs says he has conversed with a gentleman of unquestioned veracity who saw them all weighed.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN LINCOLN HALL.

Rev. George A. Hall addressed one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Lincoln Hall this afternoon, giving an account of the recent tour of himself and Mr. Cree through the South. He stated that they were everywhere most cordially received.

THE TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

THE NOTICE OF ABROGATION BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE REASONS THEREFOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The treaty of commerce and navigation ratified between the United States and Belgium, July 17, 1858, which was to continue in force for the period of ten years, "and until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have announced to the other its intention to terminate the operations thereof," will terminate on the first day of July next, in accordance with a joint resolution of Congress passed last June. The notice of termination was given by our Government because it was found that the fourth and thirteenth articles of the treaty, in their practical operation under the "most-favored nation" clause in the treaties with the Hanseatic Republics, discriminate against our commercial marine and in favor of foreign vessels. The fourth article of the treaty provides that steam vessels of the United States and of Belgium, engaged in regular navigation between the two countries, "shall be exempt in both countries from the payment of duties of tonnage, anchorage, buoys, and light-houses." The thirteenth article provides that "in all that relates to duties of Customs and navigation, the two high contracting parties promise reciprocally not to grant any favor, privilege, or immunity to any other State which shall not instantly become common to the citizens and subjects of both parties respectively; gratuitously, if the concession or favor to such other State is gratuitous, and on allowing the same compensation, or its equivalent, if the concession is conditional. Neither of the contracting parties shall lay upon goods proceeding from the soil or the industry of the other party which may be imported into its ports, any other or higher duties of importation or re-exportation than are laid upon the importation or re-exportation of similar goods coming from any other foreign country."

The treaty also provides that duties on merchandise imported or exported in the vessels of either country shall be the same as duties on similar merchandise imported under the national flag; places the vessels of both countries engaged in the coasting trade on the same footing; permits the vessels of both countries in the ports of either country to retain on board such parts of their cargoes as may be destined for a foreign country free from all charges other than those for the prevention of smuggling, and provides a reciprocal system of premiums and drawbacks. In giving notice to the Belgian Government of the termination of the treaty, the American Minister informed the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs that the United States had no desire to disturb the treaty, save as to the fourth and thirteenth articles, and upon its abrogation he was authorized to sign a new treaty embracing the other articles of the treaty of July 17, 1858.

A PERMANENT CLAIMS COURT.

THE LAWS OF CLAIMS AGAINST GOVERNMENTS AND HOW TO ADJUST.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—There has just been issued from the Government Printing Office a volume of 432 pages, entitled, "The Laws of Claims against Governments, including the modes of adjusting them, and the procedure adopted in their investigation." It was prepared by Representative Lawrence, and submitted to the House of Representatives as a report from the Committee on War Claims in February. The objects were to show that the whole business of examining claims by committees of Congress should be abandoned and appropriate tribunals created for that purpose having judicial powers, with all the machinery now exercised by the Commissioners of Claims for ascertaining the truth; and, secondly, to state some principles of law which seemed necessary to secure justice for honest claimants, and to protect the Government against demands which find no sanction in sound precedent or public law. The vast increase of population and business in the United States is such that it is believed there should be a Tribunal of Claims, the members of which should be selected from the best talent of the country, and have a tenure of office like that of the Judges of the courts, with power to make awards, to be reported to Congress for payment. Their opinions on questions of law should be subject to revision by the Supreme Court. This tribunal should have all the powers now exercised by the Commissioners of Claims, and their conclusions of law and fact on every claim should be printed. Their awards, when not taken to the Supreme Court for review, should be final. Either this tribunal or a Bureau of Claims in the Department of Justice would seem to be necessary to secure the rights of honest claimants and protection to the Government. The report further says: A practice has grown up to some extent, which is often injurious to claimants and prejudicial to the Government; officers in the departments, and even the courts, when rejecting claims on the ground that no law authorizes the payment, sometimes take occasion to say that a remedy may be sought in Congress. But it is no part of the duty of these officers of courts to advise claimants as to the means by which they may obtain relief in opposition to the established law, nor is it within the sphere of their appropriate duties to make recommendations to Congress. The Constitution devolves on the President the duty of recommending to Congress such measures as justice and the public interest require. Congress can't with no more propriety disregard law settled on correct principle than courts or officers in the departments. Unauthorized suggestions to Congress for relief often involve claimants in expense and disappointment.

ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS.

CONSECRATION AND INVESTITURE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOSTON.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES IN THE CATHEDRAL AT BOSTON—AN IMMENSE CROWD IN AND OUT OF THE EDIFICE—A BANQUET TO CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY AND THE PAPAL ENVOYS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 2.—The consecration ceremonies and investiture of Archbishop Williams to-day in the immense new Catholic cathedral in this city, attracted thousands, and though the capacity of the building is but 4,000, there were fully 10,000 persons surrounding it by 9 o'clock this morning. The Chief of Police, with a force of 150 patrolmen, was present, and with difficulty managed to keep that part of Washington street open for travel. At 9:30 o'clock the main doors on Washington street were opened, when the tide of humanity rolled in, and in less than ten minutes after every part of the room in the structure not reserved and strongly guarded had an occupant, while thousands were unable to even get a glimpse of the inside. A few minutes later the doors on the Union Park street side were opened, and the officers stationed thereabouts had a lively time in taking tickets, but owing to their vigilance but few not holding tickets found an opportunity to pass in. Among the distinguished gentlemen who occupied seats in the middle aisle, and a very short distance from the sanctuary, were Gov. Gaston and members of the Executive Council, and both branches of the Legislature, Col. Campbell, Judge Advocate Gen. P. A. Collins, Mayor Cobb; also the members of the Common Council and heads of departments; members of the Faculties of Harvard, Yale, and other colleges; the French, British, and other Consuls at this and other ports. The Montgomery Guard were present in citizen's dress, and acted as ushers, rendering excellent service.

THE PROCESSION.

At 10:35 the Ecclesiastical procession entered the church from a door on the north transept, and proceeded to the sanctuary. The procession was as follows:

Thurifer, bearing censer with burning incense; cross-bearer with the processional cross, between two acolytes with lighted candles; assistant master of ceremonies, chief master of ceremonies; acolytes in red and purple cassocks; clergymen in black cassocks and white surplices; bishops with their chaplains; the celebrant of the mass and deacons; Archbishop Williams, clad in pontifical robes and bearing his crozier; Cardinal McCloskey, clad in his scarlet robes; the Papal Embassy, consisting of Mgr. Roncetti, Special Ablegate Pache Ubaldi, wearing purple cassock, and Count Marefoschi. Then came a large number of clergymen from New-York, Baltimore, Washington, Canada, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B. During the entry of the procession the Germania Orchestra rendered with fine effect an allegro maestoso by Mozart.

THE SERVICES.

Cardinal McCloskey having seated himself on his throne, which was on the epistle side of the altar, pontifical high mass was begun, the celebrant being Right Rev. Bishop McNierny, of Albany, N. Y.; Chief Priest, Very Rev. P. F. Lyndon, Vicar General; Deacon, Rev. Father Regan; Sub Deacon, Rev. Father Ryan; Chief Master of Ceremonies, Rev. Father Metcalf, Chancellor of the Diocese. Among the Bishops present were observed Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, Md., and Bishops O'Reilly, of Springfield; Hendrickson, of Providence; Goesbriand, of Vermont; Healy, of Portland, and Loughlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The mass sung was Beethoven's mass, in C, opus 86, arranged for quartette, solo, and chorus, with orchestral accompaniment. The responses were sung by a choir of young men and boys. The entire répertoire of music was of a classical order and was rendered with excellent effect. At the conclusion of the first gospel, Right Rev. Bishop Goesbriend, ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent sermon, taking for his text the second verse of the eighty-third Psalm.

THE CONSECRATION AND INVESTITURE.

The canon of the mass followed the sermon, and at the close of the communion service the pallium was laid upon the altar. The Cardinal in the meantime laid aside his cappa magna, and put on an alb and patriarchal cloak, putting aside his berretta, and substituting therefor a mitre. At the conclusion of the mass, Rev. A. Sherwood Healey, Pastor of St. James' Church, ascended the pulpit, and read in Latin and English the credentials of the Ablegate and briefs from Rome, authorizing the creation of the new See. Mgr. Roncetti then read the brief in Latin to the Archbishop elect, who replied in the same language, accepting the great responsibility, and affirming his intention to discharge his duties to the best of his ability. The Cardinal then proceeded to the altar, and seating himself in a chair read the formula of consecration, the Archbishop kneeling at his feet. The customary oath was next administered to him by the Cardinal, after which he placed the pallium on the Archbishop's shoulders. The Archbishop next assumed his mitre and intoned a portion of the psalms prescribed for the occasion, which were taken up by the choir and sung in alternate verses. The ceremonies were ended with the benediction by the Archbishop. A Te Deum was sung, after which the multitude within the church and on the outside departed.

CIVILITIES TO THE VISITING CLERGY AND THE FOREIGN ENVOYS.

The Cardinal with the members of the embassy and a number of the Bishops and priests, dined with the new Archbishop at his residence. Throughout the ceremonies were imposing, the effect being heightened by the magnificent music. At one o'clock to-morrow a banquet will be given in the basement of the Cathedral by the clergy of this city to the Archbishop and the Papal Ambassadors. At the banquet addresses will be presented to the Cardinal, to Mgr. Roncetti, to Archbishop Williams and to Bishop Healy. A gold cross will also be presented to Archbishop Willilams. In the evening the distinguished personages will be the guests of the Catholic Union of Boston. A reception will be given in the hall of the Boston College, the members of the Union will attend in full dress, also the clergy and invited guests to the number of 800. The Foster Cadets, of Boston College, will be in attendance. There will be a chorus of seventy voices with an orchestra. The exercises will begin with a chorus of welcome, then will follow an address to the Cardinal by H. L. Richards President of the Union, a Latin hymn by the chorus, response by the Cardinal, singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the chorus, address to Mgr. Roncetti in French by W. S. Pelletier, Secretary of the Union; "Hallelujah Chorus," (Handel,) response by Mgr. Roncetti. The exercises will close with the singing of a Te Deum. After the reception the party will be entertained by the Rev. President of the College. The Cardinal's party will leave the city on Tuesday morning.

NEGRO RIOT IN DARIEN, GA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 2.—Friday night about dusk a negro riot occurred at Darien, in which the Sheriff, two whites, and a negro were slightly wounded. It was caused by the arrest of Tunis G. Campbell, a negro magistrate, on a bench warrant of Judge Tompkins, and failing to give bond, he was ordered to be kept in confinement at the Court-house until he could be removed to a place of safety. Negroes, armed with guns and sticks, gathered at the Court-house and threatened to rescue him. The Marshal of Darien attempted to disperse the crowd, and was knocked down and badly bruised. The Sheriff, with Judge Tompkins went to the steps of the building, when firing commenced, fifteen or twenty shots being fired, with the above result. The Judge narrowly escaped. A posse was organized, and guarded the Court-house the remainder of the night, but there was no further trouble. Campbell was brought to this city by steamer, and is now in jail.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

A PROSPECT OF TROUBLE IN JUNE—ANXIETY OVER THE POSSIBLE ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLERK OF THE LAST HOUSE—A CASE ANALOGOUS TO THAT OF LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The election last Spring in New-Hampshire produced a condition of affairs which threatens the peace of the State, when the Legislature meets, if the politicians imitate the example set for them in New-Orleans. There were returned as elected to the Legislature thirty or forty members more than that body has ever contained. Under the laws of New-Hampshire each town is entitled to one member of the lower House, and an additional member when its inhabitants exceed a certain number. Several of the towns chose two members, when they were not entitled by their population to more than one. The Clerk of the last House, who is a Democrat, has the exclusive power to decide what towns are to have one member, and which more than one in the organization of the body. His power is as absolute as was that of the Returning Board in Louisiana. He ought, of course, to make up the roll exactly in accordance with the requirements of law; but if he puts upon it the names of persons not elected, and leaves off the names of those who were, there can be no revision of his action till after the House is organized. The strength of the two political parties in the House is nearly equal. Which party elected a majority of the persons legally entitled to seats may well be considered in doubt till each one of the disputed cases has been carefully examined. In some instances two members were chosen by towns where the people honestly believe they were rightfully entitled to an additional representative. In other cases the politicians on one side or the other manage to have two candidates returned where they should have been but one, hoping to gain some advantage by such dishonest means.

Democrats and Republicans both claim a majority, and some of the leaders, or at least some of the horn-blowers who march at the front, are prepared to raise a great shout of fraud and cheating if their party does not get control of the organization. Some Republicans have gone so far as to talk of forcibly seizing the hall if the Democratic Clerk should make up a list giving the Democrats a majority. In that case of course the Democrats will resist with force, and violence may mark the meeting of the Legislature. There is one way to escape such consequences, and one way only. The Clerk must do exact and equal justice under the law. In no instance must a case in dispute be decided, or the decision be in any way biassed by party considerations. The force of law and truth will be recognized by the people of New-Hampshire generally, and no politicians can lead many followers in a course which has for its end the overthrow of the will of the majority, no matter how small that majority may be. Each party will keep a close watch upon the action of the Clerk. A committee is to be formed on the part of Republican citizens which will make an unofficial, but thorough, examination of all cases of disputed elections, and an impartial judgment will be made up as to each. At least such an examination has been intended by the Republicans, and no change in that plan has been heard of. If a committee of citizens, in whom the people of the State had confidence, should make a report which should agree with the Clerk of the House, in the substantial results, whether the Democrats or the Republicans have the organization of the House, no attempt to reverse that result by unusual means would be tolerated for a moment. If, on the other hand, the committee should find that the Republicans were justly entitled to the majority, and the Clerk should give the Democrats the greater number, and the consequent control of the administration of the State, the people could be restrained with great difficulty from retrieving by force of arms, if necessary, the rights of which they believed themselves deprived by fraud.

In the Senate, as well as in the House, the Democrats have an opportunity to act in such a way as to promote disturbances in the State. The Senators elected, about whose election there is no dispute, are equally divided between the two political parties. In two counties there was declared to be no choice. Now it is talked of among the Democrats that in both counties they may throw out the whole vote for the Republican candidates, and if that should be done the two Democratic Senators would stand elected. The ground of such action in one county would be the fact that the Christian name of the candidate was spelled "Natt" on the ballots, instead of Nathaniel. The right to count all the votes for this candidate as blank is claimed under the law, which is very strict in New-Hampshire in requiring that the names be correctly printed, or written, on the ballots. In the other county it is claimed that the Republican candidate had not been a resident of the State long enough to be a Senator, and that the votes cast for him should therefore be counted as blank. The decision of this question belongs to the Democratic Governor and Council. It will be seen that the Democrats have the power to do in New Hampshire what they have charged the Republicans with doing in Louisiana. The meeting of the New Hampshire Legislature in June next will, therefore, be an interesting spectacle to the country, and if peace and the rights of the people are preserved amidst the feuds of politicians, the lesson may not be without profit and instruction to the whole people.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 2.—A special to the *Commercial* from Kansas City says that a grand council of all the Indian tribes of Indian Territory will assemble at Okmulgee, the capital of the Territory, to-morrow. Indian Commissioner Hoag passed through to-day to attend it. An attempt will be made to conciliate all warlike Indians, and to restore peace without bloodshed. Matters of grave importance will be considered, and good results are anxiously looked for by the Western inhabitants.

A BOSTON CHURCH ON THE PLYMOUTH PLAN.

BOSTON, May 2.—Rev. Adirondack Murray, together with some of his friends and admirers, is about to establish a church in this city on the Plymouth plan, including the Friday evening lecture talk and all. He will announce to-morrow that the edifice is to be built immediately, on the corner of Columbus avenue and Berkeley street, and that it will have seating capacity for $4,000. During the year or so required to build, services will be held in Music Hall, commencing about the 1st of October.

BASE-BALL.

RICHMOND, Va., May 2.—The match game of base-ball yesterday, between the Red Stockings, of Boston, and the Washington Club, resulted in the latter being whitewashed. The Red Stockings scored 24; the Washingtons 0.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

PROPOSED IMPERIAL GERMAN EXHIBITION AT BERLIN IN 1878.

BERLIN, May 2.—An address to the Emperor William, praying for his sanction and patronage for an Imperial German Exhibition to be held in 1878, is in circulation in this city.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED GERMAN JURIST.

BERLIN, May 2.—Henry Albert Zachariae, the eminent German jurist, is dead.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DESTRUCTION OF ST. JAMES HALL, LIVERPOOL, BY FIRE.

LONDON, May 2.—St. James Hall in Liverpool has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

A FORGER SURRENDERED TO THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

LONDON, May 2.—Charles L. Lawrence, charged with the forgery of invoices in a silk smuggling operation in New-York, has been surrendered to the United States officers, under the extradition treaty, and sailed in their custody yesterday for New-York on the steamer Scythia.

STEPHENS, RHE SCULPTOR, NOT DEAD.

LONDON, May 3—6 A. M.—The report of the death of Mr. Stephens, the sculptor, was premature. He is still living.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

MORE OF THE ANSWER OF BELGIUM TO THE LAST GERMAN NOTE.

BERLIN, May 2.—The answer of Belgium to the last German note has been received. It is courteous in tone, merely takes notice of Germany's action in regard to the revision of the penal laws, and in no way returns to the subjects of the first reply, except to preserve for a future time the adoption of a resolution in accordance with the friendly declarations contained in that reply.

THE CONTROVERSY TERMINATED.

LONDON, May 3.—6 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph's* special dispatch from Berlin says the last Belgian note is considered as highly satisfactory, and terminates the controversy.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE.

RUSSIA URGING ENGLAND TO JOIN THE CONFERENCE—HER REFUSAL WILL RESULT IN ITS ABANDONMENT.

LONDON, May 3.—It is reported that Russia has with great earnestness urged England to send delegates to the International Code Conference at St. Petersburg. If England persists in her refusal it is probable that the whole project will be dropped, in accordance with the advice of the other powers.

SPAIN.

BLOCKADE OF THE CARLIST PROVINCES—DON ALFONSO STILL AT GRATZ.

MADRID, May 2.—The blockade around the provinces occupied by the Carlists has been re-established.

Dispatches received here announce that Don Alfonso remains at Gratz.

THREE DEATHS.

M. DESEILLIGNY, THE DEPUTY—M. COUDERE, THE SINGER—MME. CAROLINE DUPREZ.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 19, 1875.

Death has been busy in other quarters during the week. We have lost Caroline Duprez, Coudere, the actor, and M. Deseilligny. Alfred Nicholas Pierrot-Deseilligny, Deputy from Aveyron, was born in Paris on the 9th of May, 1828. He was the son of M. Jules Pierrot, Rector of the Lycee Louis-le-Grand, and author of a book entitled *Select Compositions in French and Latin*, which he used in his higher classes in this college. His son took the first prize on graduating, and was the veledictorian of his class, which comprised such men as Taine, Sarcey, and Edmond About. He was a nephew of M. Schneider, proprietor of Cruzot, and became his son-in-law at a later period. For twelve years he aided M. Schneider in the administration of this important enterprise, and only left it to take charge of the forges of Decazeville, in Aveyron. In 1869 he presented himself as the official candidate for this department and was elected, defeating the rich proprietor, M. Cibiel. In 1871, at the elections of the 8th February, he was again sent to the Chamber, passing the sixth on a list of eight. He was one of the fifteen Deputies who accompanied M. Thiers and Jules Favre when they went to discuss the preliminaries of peace with Prince Bismarck. A member of the Left-Centre, and afterward President of this group, he was soon remarked for his thorough knowledge of everything relating to industry and to the material interests of France. But in a short time the Left-Centre became too Republican for him, and he left it to join the Group Target, which had no political opinion other than, as it claims, the well-being of the country. He was made Minister of Public Works in the Ministry of the 25th May, and received the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce in that of of the 25th November. He fell with the Duc de Broglie on the 16th May, 1874, and since that time he has not taken a very active part in the proceedings of the Chamber. He was a man of great culture, and had received a superb education. His marriage with his cousin, Mlle. Schneider, gave him a large fortune. Although a Bonapartist in sympathy, M. Desrilligny never acted wholly with that party, but he opposed every attempt at its proscription. His conduct was always exemplary and moderate, and he had the respect and esteem of men of all parties.

Coudere, the singer and comedian, died on Friday at the Maison de Santé rue Monge. He was sixty-five years of age. For a long series of years he has been known and admired by the habitués of the Opera Comique, and thousands of Americans must remember to have seen him in various rôles. He made his début in 1834, as a pupil of Nourrit, and first appeared in the "Chaperon Rouge," by Boïeldieu. It would be useless to enumerate his many rôles, in all of which he was remarkable, but I may recall the last in which I saw him, that of the *Marquis de Comminge*, in the "Pré aux Clercs." The friend who accompanied me that night, and who may read these lines in New-York, can bear witness to the youthful fire and ardor shown by him on this occasion. No one would have dreamed that he was over sixty years of age. His voice was clear and pure, and his diction remarkable. He was a comedian of excellent *ton*. His popularity with his comrades was shown by his funeral yesterday, as large, perhaps, as any actor ever had before. All the celebrities in the artistic world of Paris were present. Captain Aldropha, under whose orders Couderç served during the siege, made a touching speech at the tomb.

Mme. Vandeu Heuvel, Caroline Duprez, died at Paris. She was born at Florence, where her father, the tenor, was then singing. On the first appearance of Mme. Duprez, a joyous company was assembled to celebrate the event, and the old, old fairy scene was enacted in real life.

"Now, my friends," said the young father, then at the heighth of his triumph, "the question is to endow my daughter. I have convoked you for the purpose. Farries approach," and Duprez handed a written wand across the cradle in which the infant was sleeping. The first fairy was Malibran. "Gentle child, who enters life, I give you goodness, the first of all the virtues, and I pray God to accord you a long life." Malibran said this with a sigh, as if feeling then that her own life was about to close. The wand was passed to another.

"I wish that she may be beautiful as an angel," said Mercadante, throwing a bunch of jasmine upon the cradle.

"And I command her to be as amiable as her mother," said De Bériot, turning to salute the pale young mother sitting near, or reclining upon a long chair.

"You are gallant, Bériot,' said Duprez; "and you, Fêsta, what gift do you bestow upon my daughter?

"I wish the *bambine* to have *esprit*, and a great deal of it, too."

"And I, her godmother," said Carolin Hunger, "I wish her to have the talent and the melodious voice of her father."

"Take back that gift," cried Duprez, "withdraw your prophecy: it is cruel. Never, no, never, during my life, shall my child become an artist like ourselves. We pay too dearly for our temporary triumphs."

And yet Caroline Duprez did become an artist. She was born in 1832 and showed a precocious disposition for music. She learned it at a very early age, and at fifteen she sang with marvelous precision and feeling. Her first visit to the opera was to hear Mme. Moilan-Carvalho, and this so excited her ambition that nothing would satisfy her but a musical career. Duprez had to yield to her entreaties. She followed her father's classes for so long a time that she was perfectly prepared when the time came for her début, in 1849, when she was engaged at the Italiens, then under the direction of Lumley. She appeared first in "Lucia," gaining a marked success, and was then engaged for a season in London, and then in Brussels. She enacted a number of rôles, bringing out such works as "Marco Spado," the "Saisons" and "E'Etoile du Nord," In 1856 she married M. Vandeh Heuvel. She brought out the "Nozze de Figaro" with success, not only interpreting the music with great talent, but giving great character to the work of M. Da Ponte. *En Passant*, let me remark that the descendants of the talented Da Ponte, anthor of the librettos to "Don Juan" and the "Marriage de Figaro," emigrated to our country, and one of them is now living in New-Orleans. Caroline Dupuz sang two years at Lyons, then came back to the opera here, where she was attacked with that fatal molady, consumption. She leaves a daughter sixteen years old, Mlle. Simmonne Vanden Heuvel, who is saide to inherit the musical talents of her mother.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 3—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally risen east of the Mississippi and the lowest barometer is central in the St. Lawrence Valley.

A second storm centres now in Kansas and Nebraska.

Partly cloudy weather, with brisk westerly winds, continues in New-York and New-England.

South-east winds, with threatening weather and rain, prevail in the lower Missouri Valley. Clear weather is elsewhere reported.

The rivers have risen at Memphis, and fallen at Omaha and Leavenworth.

PROBABILITIES.

During Monday in the South and Middle Atlantic States stationary or rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, warmer and clear weather.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley stationary or falling barometer, warmer weather, south and east winds, increasing cloudiness, and possibly light rains.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valley, Lakes Michigan and Superior, falling barometer, south-east to north-east winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and possibly rain attending severe local storms in Missouri and Iowa.

For the lower lakes, stationary followed by falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the New-England States, rising barometer, westerly winds, warmer, clearing or clear weather.

The Lower Ohio and the middle portion of the Mississippi Rivers will rise somewhat.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	46°	45°	3:30 P. M.	55°	55°
6 A. M.	46°	48°	6 P. M.	49°	49°
9 A. M.	50°	55°	9 P. M.	43°	44°
12 M.	53°	55°	12 P. M.	40°	40°

Average temperature yesterday.......48⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......47¾°

A COLD SNAP IN THE WEST.

OMAHA, Neb., May 2.—Ice formed half an inch in thickness in this section last night. Light snow mingled with rain fell all the afternoon. It is is still very cold and raining.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 2.—The weather to-day has been verp cold, the mean temperature being only 34°, and to-night there is a heavy frost. This will result in great damage to fruits and vines, and is the severest blow the agriculturalists have yet met with.

EXPRESS ROBBERS ARRESTED—ESCAPE OF THE LEADER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 2.—Bud Montgomery, Ben Hale, and one Jackson were arrested at Carney, Ark., charged with robbing the Southern Express Agent at that place in January last of his watch and $300. Hale confessed, stating that Jackson was the leader in this and numerous other robberies. While the prisoners were being taken to jail by a guard of five men, Jackson threw his overcoat over the head of the nearest guard and ran. He was fired at several times, but effected an escape. The other two are in jail. Jackson is thought to be the chief of the Gads Hill Robbers.

REAPPEARANCE OF YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A letter received here from a naval officer at Port Royal, who is in direct communication with the assistant surgeons at Key West, says there have been two more deaths from yellow fever at that port and several new cases have appeared.

CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 2.—W. S. Calhoun, at one time a well-known Red River planter, but more recently a prominent Grant Parish politician, was yesterday convicted of forging and publishing a deed of quittance whereby he attempted to defraud Olivia Williams, (colored,) his former mistress, of $20,000.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.

SECOND SERMON BY REV. R. HEBER NEWTON.

THE BIBLE THE CORNER-STONE OF CIVILIZATION—POPULAR IDEA OF THE BIBLE—THE CONFLICT NOT WITH THE SCRIPTURES THEMSELVES BUT WITH THEIR LITERAL INFALLIBILITY ON QUESTIONS OF SCIENCE—THE BIBLE A RECORD OF HISTORICAL REVELATION OF GOD TO THE SPIRITS OF MEN—THE REVELATION MADE UNDER LIMITATIONS OF HUMAN FALLIBILITY—AN UNCOMPROMISING FAITH IN THE BIBLE EXPRESSED.

Rev. R. Heber Newton delivered yesterday forenoon at the Anthon Memorial Church the second of his series of sermons on "Religion and Science." his special subject being "Science and the Bible." The full text of the interesting discourse is given below:

And that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished in all good works.—Second Epistle to Timothy, iii., 15, 16, and 17.

Through the question that occupied our attention last Sunday, you must have felt, my friends, the looming up of a still graver and more fundamental question, present through all the thoughts of our last Sunday's meditation—that of the relation of Holy Scripture to theology. Theology has claimed authority from the church simply as the embodiment of Scripture. The church has claimed authority over the minds and consciences of its members simply as the interpreter and custodian of Holy Writ. So far as theology has formulized Scripture, so far as the church has interpreted Scripture, so far alone has the claim of authority been laid upon men. If, therefore, science seems to be in conflict with theology, with the dogmatic teachings of the church, we are not far from the question pressing upon it, of the supposed conflict between science and Scripture embodied in the church's teaching in her theology. This is the question of the morning. It is a serious question to be raised anywhere—a serious question indeed to be raised in a Christian pulpit—one that if I could forego raising I should not attempt to raise. I hold that the wise teacher will allow a belief, however crude and imperfect, to remain so long as it can remain; while it can serve and satisfy, it is because it is still vital, while it can be believed, it is because the mind has not outgrown the form. But the members of the church are reading outside of their instruction in the church and the conflict that men of science are declaring between the church teaching and the teaching of science, the members of the church cannot fail to escape. No man who wants to know the truth, and is therefore seeking to guide himself into a fallen light from every source, no man thus seeking, can escape the difficulty of this forced conflict. I am raising, therefore, no question that I should leave alone. I am simply attempting to aid you in resolving a question already forced upon your attention as you are reading, thoughtful intelligent people. I come to the consideration of this question this morning with the profoundest reverence for the holy book. I could not stand here to teach you unless I believed it to be indeed the very speaking of God to our souls and in it. I recognize the very word of God speaking to the souls of men. When one names this book, the tenderest chords of life are touched. It is hallowed all through with the associations of our lives. It recalls to us our homes and venerable forms reading every morning words beyond our comprehension, but charming us with a mysterious fascination. It recalls the Sunday meeting, fresh and interesting to us with the ever new tales of the heroes of Hebrew history. It recalls to us the Sunday-school, where, as little ones, we were taught to study the words of God's revelation of Himself to man. It recalls the church as we have come to it from the days of infancy. It recalls the long drudgery of life made possible and the long trials of life endured by the comforting and sustaining help of these words. It recalls the fiery passions of youth, through which we went scatheless, or through which we passed falling only to be redeemed by the sustaining influence of the words of holy Scripture. It recalls weary days and nights of sickness, in which all our comfort has been in these songs of the night from ancient psalms of God. It recalls every epoch of our checkered life—the scene when heart was bound to heart in holy wedlock, the scene when our little ones were given to God in baptism, the scene when we laid our dear ones to rest beneath the sod with words of Scripture in hope of eternal life. All our memories of the past are associated with it; all the light that streams upon the present comes from that page; all the hope that leads us onward is from the light shed, forecasting into the future, from this holy book; and it would be tearing out our innermost identity if we should lose the faith in which we had been educated that God has spoken to us in this blessed book of his revelation. Nay, more, our society to-day founds itself upon this holy volume. If we have to-day a civilization that is orderly and progressive, it is owing to this blessed Word. The conceptions underlying our civilization to-day are Christian. Humanity was a conception begotten by the Jewish prophets and brought to the full birth in Jesus Christ. Human rights are taught by this same Scripture. Liberty is its spirit; equality is but the application of its doctrines of human brotherhood. The manhood of to-day, orderly and self-governing, is the education of the Bible. Our social problems receive the key of their solution in its principles, and classes are unifying by its power, for international relationships owe their bonds of peace to this holy Word. The Bible-reading area is synonymous with the area of progressive civilization. To take from us, then, this Bible, the corner-stone and foundation of our civilization, would be to undermine the whole fabric. No wonder that we individually, and as members of a society, tremble at the very thought that the authority of Scripture may be invalidated. It is a novel and perplexing sight to see the royal authority itself in the witness box cross-questioned by the examiner, brow-beaten by rude and critical questions. We are unused to such revolutionary proceedings, and we are troubled.

Nevertheless, my friends, we must meet the question; for here is the fact that with the progressive developments in science its teachings are becoming more and more antagonistic to the opening part of Scripture, the Book of Genesis, which it has especially examined. I need not remind you of this. To take simply one illustration, that wherewith this conflict began, if we read literally the story of Genesis, we believe that the world was created in a certain order therein given, 6,000 years ago in round numbers. But if we follow the guiding of the scientific man—that is, the guidings of the simple facts of nature, as they are interpreted and unfolded with the utmost care and most scrupulous truthfulness—we cannot believe this story. We cannot believe it, simply because the red, rocky pages of God's great wrought-out Word deny it. We find the whole surface of the earth to be composed of strata, superimposed one upon the other, which all point to interminable eras. We find thirty fossiliferous strata each bearing in it the remains of life—some still existent, some extinct forms—or bearing within them, or many of them, at least, bearing within them, the forms manifestly of slow creation. Thus, for instance, the chalk formation is the deposit of the skeletons of minute and microscopic animals in uncountable and unthinkable numbers. Thus, for instance, in the débris of continents—that which has been once soft earth or mud, and is now petrified into stone—we find perfect forms of leaves, showing how gradual the formation was and how gentle the pressure was upon the forming soil. All these, and many other similar facts, point to conclusions utterly irreconcilable with the story of 6,000 years. This was, as you remember, however, but the beginning of the conflict between science and religion. Science has gone on from this point, disputing at every step the authority of the Scriptural account of Genesis. It has gone on in this direction, not having as yet fully proven the antiquity of man, but pointing unmistakably to it, alike by the discovery

relics of man in the deposits of eras long antedating the 6,000 years of our Bible, and by philology pointing to a united race, from which all the great European and Indian families have diverged in periods beyond our conception; pointing to, I say, if not having already proved, a far longer existence of man than any that Scripture indicates. So also the modern theory of evolution, which, in its general form, is accepted by scientific men, unmistakably stands in antagonism to the idea of Scripture of God forming man, without connection with the animal creation below him. It points us to a gradual development of man in his physical formation from the living things below him. All these, and other developments and tendencies of science, are seen by us to be in direct contradiction, apparently at least, with the words of Scripture contained in Genesis. The Church first denied that the teachings of science could be true, then turned to reconsider the actual words of Scripture, yielding step by step, being pushed back apparently, as Dr. Draper and other writers have pointed out, until people no longer believed that the book of Genesis is an infallible account of the origination and creation of the earth and of man upon it. This is the conflict as our scientific teachers point it out to us. Let me say, then, as I have already intimated, this conflict is one which is rather in the general drift and tendency of the evidence, than in that which is established in respect to many of the claims that science urges. What are we to make of this? There are several courses for us to pursue. In the first place, we may take the position the Church early took, and deny in toto all the teachings of science, or anathematize it as our Holy Father in Rome has done as part of a devil-born inspiration. We may, I say, resolutely and stoutly deny all these facts. I remember, it was not many years ago, that in my then enlightened state I affirmed the possibility of God's having created the earth with fossil fishes imbedded in it in order to try and test the faith of men. I have happily outgrown that irrational conception, but it is a conception that still a considerable part of the Church holds. Or we can attempt in detail a reconciliation, a harmonizing of the conflicting principles of science with the literal teachings of Genesis. I don't deny that much may be done, that a very curious and subtle reconciliation may be made, but it seems to me that it is not satisfactory; moreover I should think it is entirely provisional; it leads us always to fearing some new discovery; and so a man cannot take up a new book on science without his being fearful that the authority of Scripture is shaken in the volume before him. Surely God's word cannot rest on any such compromise as this. God will not allow a provisional partition of His possession and of His territory. I ask you to notice, then, that this conflict between science and religion does not invalidate what is in the substance of the truths communicated through the Scripture. Science to-day does not claim, except when men transgress manifestly the bounds of physically inquiry, to invalidate or question our religious faith; it only questions the authority of Scripture as authority upon scientific matters; and this brings us face to face with the pith and kernel of the inquiry, what are the Scriptures? The popular and orthodox opinion of the Scriptures I take to be somewhat this: That God called the individual writers of this Book, and specially and miraculously illumined them for their work—revealed to them things they could not know, facts of past history and facts of future history, inspired them to make this with infallible and with entire certitude, preserving them from any error according to some, and using the writers as mere penmen and amanuenses, dictating the very words of Scripture; and according to others simply superintending and holding them from the possibility of error, and that is the process of reasoning of the writers of Scripture. The result is the book is homogeneous. The words are alike equally inspired, of infallible authority upon all points covered by it; in short a book let down from Heaven which we have to receive from Genesis to Revelations, all of coincident authority. Of course objections may be made critically to this statement in the main, but it is a fair statement of the popular idea of the Bible, that which is defended substantially by the theology of to-day, and its best representation is that medieval illumination of the evangelist Matthew, carefully passed before the Book was brought by the descending angel from the sky, the pages of which he is transcribing word for word from the manuscript before him. This view of the Bible is something, so to speak, like a literary aerolite, something dropped from the heaven of which we have no conception, and which we must receive with its entire incongruities and incomprehensibilities, but, nevertheless, as something dropped from the sky. It is with this notion of the Bible, and not with this Bible itself, that science is in conflict. Read from that book to which I have been referring, and you will find that the only conflict it claims is with the literal authority, the literal infallibility of the words of Scripture upon scientific questions. It, therefore, instead of attempting to reconcile the teachings of science with the literal words of Scripture, and framing some provisional satisfaction for the present, we ask ourselves calmly and dispassionately, and reverently, this morning, Is this the true notion of the Bible? we shall be grappling with a truth that will enable us to solve these questions of conflict between science and religion, and which, if we find, will deliver us from the fear of future contradiction.

I therefore this morning, in the first place, ask you to consider this notion as entirely unwarranted by Scripture concerning inspiration itself. I shall get two or three standard, approved texts, such as the text which I have chosen this morning:

"And that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise to salvation through faith, which is in Jesus Christ."

"All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." Take another text of the same kind. The prophecy, says St. Peter, came of the holy men of God who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. It is the general teaching of the Bible that it was the Holy Ghost moving men to write, not dictating to them the words they were writing with infalliable historical accuracy, however. If you will turn to the preface to St. Luke's Gospel, you will find given by the writer of that Gospel himself one account of the principles which led him to writing it, and the rationale of his writing. "For as much as many have taken in hand to set forth a declaration of these things which are most surely believed among us, even as they delivered them unto us which from the beginning were eye witnesses and ministers of the word." Now I take it that indicates that the man was living in the highest realm of life, occupied by the noblest things of life, not unconscious of any such marvellous causes as this notion demands and insists. This is the human and rational view of the subject. Then, for instance, in the seventh chapter of the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, we have a striking discrimination as to the course he took. The apostle, advising on a delicate subject on which he is evidently not clear because not conscious of his own authority in the words that he speaks, and he thus discriminates: "But she is happier if she so abide after my judgment, and I think also that I have the spirit of God." There is that discrimination, and further, if we look to the structure of the Scriptures we shall not find this warranted by any critical examination of the Scripture. Thus we find differences of style between the writers betokening individuality. Then we find manifest imperfections in the reasons of some, inaccuracies not important, trivial, but still inaccuracies in dates, in chronological statements. Then we find the most evident tokens of polish, and a literary elaboration of style almost resembling that of a former school of English poetry. Why we find manifest a crude notion of God "in the beginning," of morality, of the law of revelation, of slavery, of the spirit of hatred and other forms of corrupt and low morality, and we find these low opinions of God raising and uplifting, and we find a progressive morality and a progressive theology all through the Scripture. We find manifestly that the books are of different ethical value and of different moral worth, and putting these things together I think, with a careful and impartial examination of the structure of the Scripture, which any intelligent person is able to make, would of itself dispel the notion that from the beginning of God we have God's authority for all that is recorded in the Scripture, and all the words taught in the Scripture. Further, if we look at the highest formation of the canons of the Holy Scripture, we have again the same notion of Scripture dispelled entirely in the facts. Were the canons of the sacred Scriptures which disclose which are the authoritative books given to us at one time by special illumination from God? We look to see how it was, and we take the New Testament for example; we find in the earliest days of the Church hosts of letters from the apostles, and from the earlier fathers; they find their way into the churches, together with those we read in the Bible, but one after another is declared of higher authority, and there is a gradual process of sifting going on; in other words, it is the Church's moral sense trying the evidence of the inspiration of these books, and so the books are found profitable for doctrine, making men wise unto salvation. They are the result of divine inspiration, and blessed with canonical writings; if we find those without these attributes, they are dropped out and we lose sight of them; and thus when the council of the Church came to the discernment of what were the canons of Scripture it simply ratified and formulated the sense of the Church which had grown up in regard to these writings. We have a striking instance of this in the case of St. Barnabas, you will remember—a man of high character, who stood as before the Apostle, who endeared himself to all who approached him—we find early an epistle written by him; we find it continued in the Scriptures for 400 years with the body of the canonical writings, and ultimately dropped out. And why? Because it did not bear the test. It did not inspire men, it did not touch men's conscience and determine their reasons concerning God. It was felt not to have the impress and inspiration of God, so it dropped out. I say that the history of the formation of the canons bears witness to this, that that which guided the Church in these writings has been this test that Paul gives: "Do these writings inspire men? This is the token that they are inspired of God and part of the revelation of God." However, this notion is simply incredible in the matter of belief. It demands not only infallibility in the writers, but it demands infallibility in the transcribers, translators, and, if I may venture to say so, it demands infallibility of the printers; for through the various stages from the hands of the original writers until it reaches the hands of the compositor in the pressroom, there is danger of the want of certitude of the revealed word of God. Further than this, this notion forecloses all human progress, for, consider if we have given to us from God a revelation that is perfect and infallible, which points out the teaching, the philosophy, and the truths we are to follow, what room is there for human study, what need is there for human thought, what is the necessity for the study of history, and why trouble my brains to get at the origin of things? Nay, more, can I be sure anything is true? If it stands opposed to that it is false on the surface, and, therefore, all that Dr. Draper and others have said in regard to the conflict of science and religion is true, according to this notion, and this notion of the Scripture has been always in the history of the Church a repressive burden upon the inquiries of the mind, and putting a dead weight upon all their investigations; and therefore that was the type and the symbol of the epistles when Galileo stood with his truth before the Church, which it was in advance and contradiction of, and there was nothing for him to do but to recant. Once more, this notion in these facts is seen to be manifestly in consonance with the theory itself. I don't know whether it has been your privilege to study as a theological student the theology of the great and the marvelous excesses of past writers; for, if you have, you will appreciate the difficulties through which we theological students are made to wander—the slough of exegeses in which the most fantastical opinions were formed out of the word of God. Why, I heard in this very City, not many years ago, by a distinguished clergyman, since lifted to the Episcopate, a sermon upon a passage in Scripture where Rahab hangs out a scarlet cord, and that was made a proof of the doctrine of atonement. I cannot lead you through the mysteries of the process by which he effected that object to his own satisfaction. I had to study it as he delivered it. Now, the Scripture interpretation, according to this theory, has been a species of Chinese jugglery. It is not rational, it does not ennoble the writing, it does not illumine, but it degrades and belittles it. Nay, more than this, it is this notion which led to this scientific skepticism, and this doubt of the word of God; it is because we persist in believing this about the Scriptures that we persist in fearing that science is invalidating the Scriptures. I cannot, therefore, receive this notion, because I find the direct language of Scripture not to warrant it, because I find the structure of Scripture as a critical study not to warrant it, because I find the history of the formation of canons of Scripture not to warrant it, because I find that its demands are incredible, because I find that it leads to irrational excesses, and because I find its facts are evil, producing skepticism and doubt. What are we then to believe about the Scripture, my friends? Are we to doubt that it is the Word of God, or can we frame any other notion about it as the Word of God? I am not here to give you any precise theory about it; I hold none myself; I care for none; I don't believe that the time has come when we can legitimate the theory of the Scriptures. We must study other writings that have guided men for thousands of years, in our own and in other languages, and in other ages; we must study the whole phenomenon of history as it is only now beginning to be studied, by a constant study; we must search all the developments of psychology and philology before we can see how the spirit of God operates on the minds of men. Therefore these questions must be adjourned, perhaps for generations. What notion are we to hold, then, about the Scripture as the Word of God? Let us look at it, and look at it historically. I have, then, to ask you in the beginning, how has this notion come into the Church if it is not warranted by Scripture. Before we can frame any better notion, we must know how it came to pass; for it once had a meaning, just as every theory which has effected a lodgment in the Church has had a ground and a reason for its existence. I take it that this is substantially the process of the development of this theory of the Scripture. Men felt themselves inspired by this book; they felt God's presence brought near to them: they knew a revelation of God to their souls; they therefore felt anew that God was in that book; they heard His voice and saw the light and owned His revelation of Himself to man. This was the feeling of man in the past, as it is the feeling of men to-day. While the effect of the Bible was simply to drive men out into a battle with sin, and lift them up onward after every endeavor after holiness, men did not stop critically to ask and examine what this meant. But as they began to grow studious and critical and questioning, they began to formulate their notions about the word of God. Then we find the same processes going on that have taken place in regard to other truths, for instance, concerning the Lord's Supper or the Church. While men felt the fellowship of all men in Jesus Christ, they did not care about the theory of a visible church. But when men felt the disintegration and corruption going on, then, to rehabilitate their faith, came the doctrine of the visible unity of the Church. But I have no time to quote illustrations of this. If we were to look at the expressions of the fathers concerning the Bible, we should find this: In the beginning, general statements concerning the Scriptures, such as all men feel and know who feel its power. Then, with the growth of this in the Church, the coming into the language of the writers of the Church of this excessive veneration for the Scripture, so that we find, to take a marked instance, that St. Cyril of Alexandria—the man who, you will remember, instigated and headed the mob that killed Hypatia—this worthy, one of the saintly fathers of the Church, was almost the first, or among the very first, to formulate this excessive and superstitious expression of reverence for the Scripture. But after him the wise and philosophical and critical were content with much more rational and more general expressions of their faith in the Scripture. This is precisely the course that history shows. Then, in connection with this, we must remember that this is a universal process and tendency that all men display. You find it to-day in India. There were writings that men felt were given of a higher power once, and which inspired them to do right, but when they ceased to feel the inspiration of the writings they ceased to believe in the inspiration. The same process is shown in the Christian Church. Then again it must be remembered that as through the middle ages nationalities grew up and national tongues grew into existence, the Bible in its Latin form became unknown, and so it grew far off and distant, and became surrounded with the veneration, not of a rational, but of a superstitious awe. This I take to have been the course in the Church. Then, when the Reformation came, there came with it a further development of this notion. It was the going back of men to the word of God as an inspiring power; it was liberated from the chain that fettered it to the pulpit, and taken to men's homes. Men went to it and felt the light of God streaming upon their souls. No wonder that their language claimed for it more than was warranted. It was also a time of critical study, when men were closely studying the classical authors, and as they studied the Bible with minute care, its letters became more important to them, because they felt so urgently the need of an infallible authority. The Protestant Churches had thrown off the authority of the Pope. What authority had they to fall back upon when men questioned their teachings? They fell back only upon the authority of Scripture. They were right; but as they did so they rested upon it all their dogmas and notions, and so made it coincident with their theologies—that is coincident with human knowledge—and they appealed to its letter, its word, as unquestioned, supreme certitude on all points of philosophy and of question whatever. So that the curious fact is that the scholastic theologians of that age actually believed the points of the Hebrew Scripture were inspired of God. This I hold to be the historical process by which this notion has come into the Church, and if we remember that our theological notions are carried back to the Reformation we shall not wonder how it is we have been educated into this notion until to-day, and that only to-day, beneath the teachings of science and of the literary criticisms born of riper knowledge, a larger and more rational notion of the Scripture is opening upon the Church, which in its first dawning light seems a revelation not of hope but of fear, which seems not to rehabilitate the Scripture but to degrade it with revolutionary hands from the throne of the divine authority. I have now to ask, as I draw to a conclusion, what are we to have as our own notions of the Scripture? I think we must reach it historically, as we are reaching all other truths—that is by a study of their history. Suppose we turn to the Bible as an exhumed marvelous relic of an ancient race. We find it to be upon its surface a record of the literature of a people, and when we question the other histories of that people, we find that this is what they owned it to be. This much is clear. We can trace it as historical volumes up into the Jewish history. This is historically clear, as much as we have the Commentaries of Cæsar or the writings of Plato to-day. We look into it; we find that as a condensation, an embodiment of the literature of the Jewish people, it has therefore its cosmogony, with which all ancient histories began—an account of the creation and formation of the world, prehistoric legends and traditions embodied into the form of a consecutive history. We find it has the institutions of the people, the nation, embodied in the writings of Moses. We find it has a history of the people going on from that time. It has in it embodied the writings of the people, poetical, semi-philosophical, and writings of that peculiar order—peculiar to Israel—semi-political, semi-historical, semi-poetical. We find all this. We look through the wonderful production, and simply in this light, no other literature of ancient times can bear comparison with it. But we look at it more closely, and we find all these writings are characterized by one thought. They are occupied not with the study of the beautiful, or of philosophical or metaphysical truth, as is the literature of Greece; they are occupied, not as Indian writings were, with abstract questions in the highest realm of metaphysics; they are occupied with the study of morality and religion. They taught man's duty and God's character, and the relationship between God and man. Their history claims to be a history of the growth of the morality of man, and the divine life in man. Their poetry is occupied with this; their hymns are psalms. Their prophets were not merely statesmen; they spoke the Word of God to the people. We find, therefore, all through this book, or aggregation of books, a unity. Now, our philosophical men would say, speaking in philosophical language, that the genius of the people of Israel was a genius for morality and religion. Let us be content with that for a moment. This distinguishes it from the literature of Greece or of India or of Egypt. We find, however, as we look at it, that while it unites all these books, it unifies them in this way—that the morality is steadily progressing, with great whirling eddies, it is true, but yet the flow is ever on toward a larger conception of God and of human life and character. We find from the beginning of the Bible the sense of the relationship between God and man ever growing larger and nobler and purer. This is the peculiar feature about these books—that it is an orderly, progressive, consecutive development of the truth concerning God, concerning His nature, and of man and his spiritual nature, as made in the image of God. Now, I say, if our men of philosophy tell us this is a question of the genius of Israel, I do not want to know about philosophical genius, but I believe that this people believed not merely that they were thinking about God, but that God was thinking in them. They were not speculating about a law of God, but they were seeking to obey it, I find this historically clear upon the surface of the book, all through this marvelous history, that every man who spoke or did anything worthy of humanity, did it and spoke it because God spoke in him, and revealed the truth, because God revealed it to him. The whole history is a history of men in whom God was moving, to whom God was revealing Himself; a history of the divine manifestation of Himself growing larger, more luminous and distinct with the on-going progress of that history. I am not then to be content with this general talk about philosophical genius. I ask, was it truth or a delusion? Was it merely the work of the gray tissue of the brain, to which some philosophers would attribute it? Was this great teaching, inspiring them to the noblest thoughts, the loftiest sentiment, the grandest morality, the most spiritual religion, making their literature and history the marvel of the world—was this a veritable revelation of God? Was God actually manifest to that people, teaching them, educating them, revealing Himself unto them? This has been the historical faith of the Church. This is my faith to-day. Therefore this Bible is the record of this historical revelation of God Himself, a history and record of the progressive unveiling of God Himself before the souls of men, within the spirits of men. That is the faith of the Church to-day, concerning the Scripture. Now that towers and culminates in Jesus Christ, of whom we believe just this: that He was God manifest in the flesh. That long line of Jewish history, with all its recorded writings followed out into Jesus Christ, and the unveiling of God is complete and perfect and round. This is what I believe is to be historically shown concerning these books—a fact that no man can deny who believes in a God and who is willing, calmly and dispassionately to look at facts—that here is the history of a people specially called to receive this illumination concerning God and His presence, His person, His character, His relationship to and the law that He sets over men, educating them up into the power to receive this truth. By revelation, then, I understand this—God's unveiling of himself. By inspiration I understand this—that process whereby all good men were lifted up, educated, purified, their faculties opened and expanded to receive this light, in which they saw God. And that inspiration had its fullest in the time of the New Testament, because the revelation was full in the person of Jesus Christ, and then the Bible organized itself into a living whole and became a symmetrical history of the will of God. Now, consider what this means, as applied to this special question. If this be so, we are not troubled about these questions, the specific details of the reconciliation of science with the Bible. This revelation of God to the spirits of men was made under the limitations of human fallibility in knowledge and ability. Therefore when we find notions concerning history, philosophy, and science taken up in this writing, which is the record of this great truth of God and His presence and His character, and man's nature and his law, we are not to be troubled by them. They are the necessary accretions. They are the earth which the ore gathers upon its surface, so that it has to be smelted before you get the pure metal. Now, if we look then at the history of Genesis, as it is, we cease to expect of it any authoritative, infallible, scientific statement. That is not in the nature of this general idea of the Scripture, and it is not upon the surface of the story. What do we find further? We find just such a conception as was needful to satisfy a people requiring a solution of problems old as the race, and as deep as the human heart. God's teacher of scientific truth is to-day the great embodied science of our age. God gave to men that which would satisfy them until He should give another teacher to teach them the truth of the order of creation. And this is the marvel of the story, that it satisfied men as an explanation of the beginning until science came, and now when we see that the Bible was not intended to teach what science teaches, we find still the questions science cannot solve solved by it, for when scientific men have told us all they can find out concerning the origin of things, the question still remains, whence this protoplasmic matter, and how came this powerful principle that makes all its life into being? The answer is there. We must compare it with the cosmogonies of the other ancient peoples to see the comprehensiveness of that first word "in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." That is a truth unto the spirit of man, which to-day and always science will need to supplement its teachings, and that we have in Scripture. So I do not attempt to reconcile the ideas of science, regarding the creation of man, in details with Scripture. That which is essential in the Hebrew story is not that God created man out of plastic clay. That was a poetical representation of the truth. That which is essential in that representation of the truth—man's dual nature, at once earthly and heavenly, he standing at the top of the animal kingdom, he being linked with God in his higher sphere, and having the image of God in him—that is the truth taken in connection with the great fact of the unity of the human races which science will teach us, as it is beginning to teach us now. That is the essential part of the story in Genesis. It is not necessary that we should believe in the actual, literal story of their contents. Suppose it to be poetical, is it not this—that all history testifies of sinning men needing redemption. When you find yourself without sin, or any other man without sin, then doubt this story which tells that all men as members of the great corporate human stock and race are partakers of this historical fact of sin. I have but a word to say as I close. It may seem to you that this opinion derogates from the honor of Scripture; it seems to place it on a level with the other sacred books as they are called of India, and Persia, and Egypt. No, my friends, it does not do so. It places it in the same order with them, but infinitely above them. This is the peculiar and transcending glory of the Scripturest, that if you take this belief about it that I have sought to shadow out imperfectly before you, it will interpret all human history, interpret the feeble gleams of light which shine through *Vedas* and *Zenda Vestas*, and make it to be, as we believe it to be, like the imperfect glimpse of that light that greets every man that cometh into the world. This is the transcending glory of the Scripture, that if you believe this about it, with all the mysteries of life, it has its clue at last. It is the education of humanity to God. The Jewish people were not only an advance, but in advance, leaving the rest of the races to follow; and the Bible, with a fair front, leads the way for the world to follow after. Is that dishonoring the Bible? When we turn to it from out the difficulties and the darkness of life, we find in it the will that interprets our problems; and oh, my friends, that is the truest and divinest honor that man can pay to this word of God. Do you fear it robs God of His power, do you fear that it will weaken its influence upon the human mind? Has it not been the notions of its verbal inspiration that has ever restrained men, ever quickened men to duty, or made society pure? Men have believed the highest things about this dogmatic inspiration of the Scriptures, and then they have gone to work, as Ruskin and Carlyle have done, and as has been done in the grand Protestant countries of England, Germany, and the United States, they have gone to work deliberately to set aside this Bible as the law of political and social morality. They call it the word of God and pay it observance on bended knee; set up their selfish, godless materialism for Christianity, and by their system of political science attempt to dissolve human brotherhood from their responsibility to divine law. Now, my friends, it is this notion that has robbed the Bible of its power. They place their Bible upon a pedestal to do it obeisance and put it out of their daily life. What we need is to read in the Bible the actual word of God concerning our lives as to the men to whom they come—the word concerning politics and society, home and business; what we need is to carry to our homes and there in our solitude to get sooner to, it that we can hear God's voice streaming through it and God's blessing coming down on our household. The truth of the word of God is thus brought down to us, its power is over us, and I dare say to you here that your faith in the Bible is weak solely because you don't choose to follow the teachings of the Bible. And so far as you want health and comfort you get it as far as you are willing to be its possessor, and illumines with the divine light of God. Does this weaken the authority of Scripture that this will not hold all men? No, and I say again that is the reason your children are questioning you, putting questions which you cannot answer, because it is incomprehensible to you. Your little one says, "Is it possible God inspired the writings of these men to put into this book wicked, blasphemous words;" is it possible to do so or that God approves of these things that were done and you have nothing to say, because you believe it is part and parcel homogeneously and indiscriminately of the word of God. So your children are growing up doubtful of that word of God, and you, in your willful ignorance about this word of God are responsible for their scepticism. Take your children, show it as it can become in simple words the history of God's unvailing himself to man through hundreds of years, showing them their faults, showing them himself, and making them good and true men. Show them in that Bible record of that process by which they grew out of sin and animality, out of selfishness and beastialness, grew out into the fullness of spiritual manhood, and then say, my child, that is the process God is leading you to. Harken, then, to these words of the prophet's, "Let them feel God that fear God," and say, my child, there is God speaking to you now, the same God, ever the same and unchangeable. Do you think that child will ever doubt the Scriptures, no matter what Darwin may prove—no matter what Herbert Spencer and Huxley may say? nay, when the conscience sees and feels it wants no other evidence, the evidence of the Scripture is self-evidence; it is light. You go out into the sun to-day, and I ask you shall I believe that the sun shines; you feel it and you know it. Go to the Scripture and listen until you see and hear God, and you will never raise a question. You will know that it was given by the inspiration of God, and it is the revelation of God to your own soul. I plead, then, in no fear about this Bible. When once we observe it rationally we shall never fear it bodily. I believe with the most uncompromising faith in this Bible as the very record of the revelation of God, because it inspires me to follow in the old way in which the prophets and the psalmists of the ages followed the guiding light of God. I plead, therefore, for this Bible as the very Word of God, containing His Word, which you cannot teach on the very literal writing, but which it will teach if you will only listen to its holy spirit.

THE MAINE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The Maine Republican State Committee held a meeting at the house of Hon. James G. Blaine, in Augusta, on Friday evening, all the members being present but two. A permanent organization was effected by the choice of Hon. James G. Blaine as Chairman, and Col. Z. A. Smith, Secretary. William Caldwell was chosen Treasurer, and Messrs. Frye, Marble, and Hall, Financial Committee. Views were freely interchanged as to the approaching campaign, and it was voted to hold the next State Convention at Portland, on Tuesday, the 15th of June next. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Treasury regulations requiring the entry at Island Pond of all goods destined for Portland are, in our judgment, unnecessary. They impose an embarrassing restriction on trade, and inflict a great injury on the chief commercial city of Maine, and thereby impair the prosperity of the State. We therefore respectfully request our delegation in Congress to use their utmost efforts with the honorable Secretary of the Treasury for such a revision of the recently published order as shall remove all obstructions not deemed essential for the protection of the revenue at the point named.

NOTABLE PERJURIES.

SOME FACTS TAKEN FROM FAMOUS TRIALS.

FAULCONER, THE PURITAN PERJURER—THE TRIAL OF SIR PATIENCE WARD—THE SENTENCE OF DR. TITUS OATES—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF ELIZABETH CANNING, TRIED FOR PERJURY AND CONVICTED—SHE IS SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

A terrible fear is growing up among us that the sanctity of an oath is becoming disregarded in many instances in courts of law, and that the amount of downright perjury committed is something horrible. There is a class of persons who, when confronted by the possibility of such a thing, immediately respond that it is owing to the demoralization of a great war, and that things will right themselves with time. But the suspicion that perjury enters as a regular element into our law courts is one that has been long apprehended in England. The subject has been treated of by several novelists. Dickens introduced into his *Great Expectations* the character of a criminal lawyer who regularly invented testimony to fill up awkward gaps in a defense, and who had around him a band of scoundrels who sold themselves as witnesses to say whatever he should dictate. And the character of Mr. Chaffanbrass, so repeatedly introduced into the works of Trollope, is decidedly of the same kidney. Both of these men were, however, distinctively criminal lawyers, who were much more feared than respected by their professional brethren. In civil matters it has ever been the aim of the Bar in both countries to preserve the purity of the courts and of professional practice from any taint of perjury.

It is so difficult to convict a witness of perjury that the attempt is never made save where the case is so glaring that a conviction is almost certain. In all the records of celebrated trials, extending over centuries, there are but few for perjury, the very earliest being under the rule of the Puritans five years after the execution of Charles I. The penalty, according to the old Norman law, was death, and afterward this was mitigated to mutilation only, the tongue being cut out at the roots. There must have been many victims to these cruel laws in the days when might made right. For any poor man who should be compelled by force of circumstance to testify against a powerful baron was in very great danger of being tried subsequently for perjury and horribly mutilated. It was under the pressure of this conviction that eminent lawyers counseled a still further mitigation of the penalty, which was at last fixed at the option of the Judge without detriment to life or person. And it was under this law that the first trial for perjury took place in the annals of English State trials. It occurred at the Upper Bench Bar in Westminster Hall, in the year 1653. The Parliament of England facetiously called the Rump was then the governing power, although it was obvious to all men that Oliver Cromwell was the real force. Measures had for some time been actively taken for sequestrating all the estates and effects of such cavaliers as would not submit, but preferred to remain in their malignancy. Many of them had placed their estates in the hands of friends who were either regarded by the Puritans as friends or accepted as neutrals. Lord William Craven, Baron of Hampstead, had done this, having given over the charge of all his property to his brother, Sir William Craven, who was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of Lord Fairfax. With this powerful protection, both trusted that the great estates of the head of the Craven family would be spared. But they did not reckon upon the furious cupidity of the members of the Rump Parliament, who, in this particular instance, were undoubtedly supported in an underhand way by Cromwell himself against the efforts of Fairfax. In 1651 a disbanded cavalier appeared before the Commissioners of Sequestration and said that he had been neglected by the King of Scots abroad, and by Lord Craven, and determined to be revenged. And he made the following deposition before them, which we give to the readers of THE TIMES as a specimen of the English language of that day:

The Information of Major Richard Faulconer, of Westbury, in Hampshire, taken before Samuel Moyer, James Russel, Edward Winslow, Josias Burners, and Arthur Squib, Commissioners for Sequestrations and Compositions, upon oath:

Who saith that about a fortnight before the conclusion of the Treaty at Breda, the Lord Craven, the Queen of Bohemia, and her two daughters, came to Breda, to the Scots King Charles, and went not thence till the King went to Housley Dyke, a house of the Prince of Orange's. That during that time this informant saw the Lord Craven divers times in presence with the said King, and every day with the said King at the court there, he being there with the Queen of Bohemia and her two daughters, to take their leave, as they said, of the King of Scots, before he went to Scotland; that several officers, about thirty in number, made a petition to the said King to entertain them to fight for him against the Commonwealth of England, by the name of barbarous and inhuman rebels, either in England or Scotland, for recovering his just rights, and reinstating him on his throne, and deputed this informant and Col. Drury to present the said petition, who, indeed, drew the same. That when the informant and some other officers came to the court at Breda, intending to present the said petition immediately to the King's hand, but finding the Lord Craven very near to him, likewise the Marquis of Newcastle, who presented his brother, Sir Charles Cavendish, to kiss the said King's hand the evening before the said King's departure, who this informant saw kiss the King's hand accordingly; the Lord Wilmot, the Earl of Cleveland, the Queen of Bohemia, the Lord Gerrard, &c., and a great bustle of business; this informant, with Col. Drury, applied themselves to the Lord Craven, entreating him to present the petition to the Queen of Bohemia, to present it to the King of Scots. The said Lord Craven, taking the petition and reading the same cheerfully, said to Col. Drury and this informant: "There is the Queen of Bohemia, deliver it to her, and I will speak for you," upon which they applied themselves to the said Queen, and she presented the petition; after which the King of Scots, the Lord Craven, the Marquis of Newcastle, the Queen of Bohemia, with some other Lords, went into a withdrawing-room where this informant and company could not enter, but the Lord Craven came forth from the withdrawing chamber, and told this informant and company "that they should receive an answer from the Queen of Bohemia to their petition, and that he had spoken to the Queen of Bohemia in their behalf," who afterward came and told this informant and company that she had delivered their petition, and that the King had taken order for it. The next morning at 3 of the clock the king departed, but this informant and company had their quarters satisfied by the Princess of Orange according to the said King's order upon their petition, and thereby to enable them to follow the said King in the prosecution of those wars against the Parliament of England which was the effect of their aforesaid petition; that this informant saw the Lord Craven very often and familiar with the said King, and enter with the said King into the withdrawing chamber, and stayed there the last night the King was at Breda very late.

RICHARD FAULCONER.

Jur., 10 February, 1651.—Coram Notis. Samuel Moyer, James Russell, Edward Winslow, Josias Burners, Arthur Squb.

This statement was fully corroborated by the testimonies of Col. Hugh Reyly and Capt. Thomas Kitchingman, both King's men, or, in the phraseology of the time, malignants. But the Commissioners feeling that their power hardly extended under the Sequestrating act to dealing with the acts of a gentleman who had expatriated himself and was actually in the service of the States of Holland, applied to Parliament for instruction in the matter. Parliament, hungry for the spoil, immediately passes a bill for the special settlement of recurants beyond the seas. Upon this Sir William Craven petitions and petitions, but without result. At last he gets a vote on the matter after $150,000 have been realized by the sale of lands, mostly, indeed, to members of Parliament. There is a majority of two against him, and he therefore knows that the game is up in that quarter, and at length, eighteen months after the testimony of Faulconer before the Commissioners, impeaches him as a false witness and gets an indictment against him for perjury. This was mainly upon the evidence of Col. Drury, who testified before the Grand Jury, and afterward before the Lord Mayor of Guildhall. But when the case was to come up at Westminster, Capt. Bishop, a Cromwellian officer, asks Drury what he had been saying before the Mayor, and when he is told exclaims in high dudgeon, "Mr. Mayor would have been in better business had he been doing something else." And he forthwith arrests poor Drury and hands him over for safe keeping to the custody of one Middleton, a messenger to the Council of State, who keeps him in close confinement until the sessions are over, when there could be no further prosecution on that indictment.

Craven's magnificent mansion at Cansam, near Reading, was then sold to persons who disposed of the superb fixtures and furniture, the wainscoting, the pictures, the fire-places, the marbles, the carved staircases done after designs by Inigo Jones, at a twentieth of their cost. Sir William Craven was now more than ever determined to have revenge upon Faulconer, because he thought that the members of the Rump being satiated with their prey, would care little for their instrument. So at Hilary Term Faulconer was again tried, another indictment for perjury having been found. On this occasion Col. Drury and others testified that the petition draughted by Faulconer, and signed by him and others, was quite different from the statement made before the Commissioners, being indeed a simple appeal for money to pay their debts in Breda, and contained no such words as "cruel and inhuman rebels," nor any mention of going to war again. And they proved this by producing the original document. The case was clear enough against Faulconer, nor could the evidence of the famous Col. Joyce in his favor save him. Col. Joyce, who was Cromwell's right-hand man, testified that Faulconer was a spy sent by the Council of State to Holland to learn the proceedings of Charles Stuart, and that his employers had the greatest confidence in him. But this was of no avail, and Faulconer was condemned to be imprisoned for life. He was, however, in a few days pardoned by the Rump and sent abroad in the same employment. The Craven family, at the instigation of Fairfax, had a narrative of the trial published, so that the minds of men might be freed from any doubts of their loyalty to the Commonwealth.

During the last years of Charles II's reign there was an immense amount of perjury committed. The infamous Dr. Titus Oates was the blossoming simply, for his perjuries solely sprang from a conviction that by pitting Protestant witnesses against Catholic he might testify to anything with impunity. This was doubtless the result of observation of the times. When the people of England were satiated with the blood of their judicial victims, whose innocent lives had been sworn away by Oates, Bedloe, Dangerfield, and others, there came a reaction. It was not that the Catholics were more popular, but that sound Protestantism of the Oates type was at a discount. The Duke of York, the presumptive heir of the debauchee Charles, had of course many adherents, and they endeavored to make capital for him in every possible way. In 1683, when he was returning from Scotland to St. James' Palace, the Aldermen of London had a little talk in an informal way, about getting up a reception for him. The Sheriff, Mr. Thomas Pilkington, who had just entered the room, said, "What, has he burned the city, and now is he coming to cut our throats?" Upon which his friend, Sir Patience Ward, an Alderman, who had just retired from the Mayoralty, clapped his hand on his mouth and said, "Aye, aye; you are talking of Hubert, ain't you? But he was hanged for burning the city, so he cannot come back to cut our throats." Nothing more was said at that time, but the Duke of York sued Pilkington for *scandalum magnatum*, and recovered $500,000 damages, a most enormous sum in those days. Sir Patience Ward testified for his friend that to the best of his belief, the talk about the Duke of York was finished before he entered the room, and that the conversation was about Hubert, and he did not recollect any remarks about throat-cutting. The Duke, revengeful as a priest or a woman, had him indicted for perjury, and at the trial most of the witnesses called were either jurymen or short-hand reporters. At that time stenographers must have been in a very inchoate state, if we judge from the comments of the judges. But as there is something amusing in the examination we present a fragment for the consideration of our readers. The utmost want of etiquette seems to have prevailed. Judges and counselors on both sides seem to have asked questions whenever they chose, instead of giving over the witnesses to one side and then to the other. And the counsel quarreled then even more than they do now.

EXAMINATION OF BLANEY, A SHORT-HAND WRITER.

Sir Francis Winn—We will call our witnesses and show what Sir Patience did swear. Mr. Blaney will you acquaint my Lord and the jury whether you were by at the trial, and give an account of what you know Sir Patience Ward did swear, or whether you took any notes?

Mr. Blaney—I was present at the trial between his Royal Highness and Mr. Pilkington; I did sit upon one of those stools there, and did take notes to the best of my skill.

Sir George Jeffries—Have you your notes?

Blaney—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Williams—First of all acquaint my Lord and the jury what was sworn by Sir Patience Ward.

Blaney—Having received a subpœna from Sir Patience Ward about this matter, I looked over my notes and turned down the leaves in several places.

Mr. Williams—Tell what Sir Patience Ward swore concerning cutting of throats; and what that was; recollect yourself about what was sworn by Sir Patience concerning cutting of throats.

Attorney General—Pray, Sir, don't look upon your notes.

Sir Francis Winn—Your witness don't remember whether he writ notes or no.

Blaney—I have read my notes to-day again, and looked upon them; I do find it to be thus, and I really believe it to be true; for I don't know that I ever altered any man's evidence, either in substance or form. He then did say, "Upon my oath, if it were the last word I was to speak, I did not hear one word of cutting of throats."

Mr. Williams—Pray, Sir, say as he said.

Blaney—These were the words: "Upon the oath I have taken, if it were the last word I was to speak, I did not hear one word of cutting of throats."

Sir F. Winn—Was it writ so in your notes at that time?

Blaney—It is so in my notes.

Sir F. Winn—Are your notes altered since?

Blaney—No, Sir.

Sir F. Winn—There was no thought of perjury then?

Sir George Jeffries—Not by him, but by others.

Mr. Williams—Are these the notes that were then taken?

Blaney—These are the notes that were then taken.

Sir F. Winn—I ask you this: did you take them as he said them?

Blaney—I did to the best of my skill; neither added nor diminished. Sir Patience, in the beginning of his evidence, did say these words: "That there was nothing mentioned of the Duke, but of St. James, in his hearing."

Sir F. Winn—Are you sure the words are there?

Blaney—They are here; any man that can read my short-hand may see it.

Sir F. Winn—Were the words then taken?

Blaney—They were then taken.

Sir F. Winn—Are they altered since?

Blaney—They are not, Sir.

Mr. Williams—If this be true, it shuts out the second assignment; but, however, we will ask him concerning the other assignment, whether there was any discourse concerning the Duke after Pilkington came in.

Blaney—If you please, Mr. Sergeant Jeffries was pleased to press it upon Sir Patience Ward, Sir; you were pleased to ask the question: Was all the discourse ever concerning going to St. James' or the Duke of York over before Mr. Pilkington came in? And Mr. Sergeant Jeffries then said—

Sir George Jeffries—What did he answer to my question? Was there nothing said of it while he was by?

Blaney—Sir Patience Ward said, "Not one syllable of it to my memory;" whereupon Sir George Jeffries said, "Your invention is better than your memory." And he replied, "My lord, I thank God, I have a good memory, though perhaps that gentleman hath not." This rather staggers Jeffries, but he proceeds to browbeat the witness.

"Hark you, Mr. Blaney. I know your notes have been mistaken sometimes. I remember once upon raree-show business they were mistaken. Upon your oath, Sir, did you hear Sir Patience Ward speak at that time any words about a lawsuit? Look upon your notes."

Blaney—Sir, I will so.

Mr. Pollexfen—What have we to do with raree-shows? Are we trying that?

Justice Witheris—Gentlemen, gentlemen, don't be angry. Let the cause be tried fairly.

Jeffries—I may ask a question, I hope. I ask a fair question. I would fain meet with that among his characters.

And so Jeffries fights and fights until he makes the unfortunate witness admit that his notes do not contain every individual word that was said. Then he and the Lord Chief Justice both exclaim that his notes are worthless, since he hath not taken all that was said, and so has spoiled the sense by leaving out some of the words; and the jury retire, evidently with the determination to oblige the man who will probably be King. But Sir Patience Ward does not await the finding of the verdict, but goes off secretly at night to Holland, and is there welcomed by the Prince of Orange. He came back with him in 1688, and the city rose up to do him honor, feasted him, and elected him member of Parliament. It would have gone hard with him, however, if he had remained, for the verdict was against him, and he certainly would have been treated arbitrarily.

Titus Oates was, however, the great object of the Duke's hatred, but he could not procure an indictment against him for perjury until he came to the throne in 1685. He was then immediately brought to trial, the gist of the accusation being that he had asserted that Thomas Whitebread, William Ireland, John Fenwick, Thomas Pickering, John Grove, and others, all Jesuits, had a consult at the White Horse Tavern, in the Strand, on the 24th day of April, 1678, and that he was present, whereas he was then at the Jesuit Seminary of St. Omer. He tried to impeach the witnesses as Catholics, but that expedient was useless then, and in spite of a very extraordinary and able defense he was found guilty. The Lord Chief Justice gave the following sentence, which has been justly stigmatized as cowardly, servile, and inhuman to the last degree:

PUNISHMENT FOR PERJURY.

First, the court does order for a fine that you pay 1,000 marks upon each indictment.

Secondly, that you be stripped of all your canonical habits.

Thirdly, the court does award that you do stand upon the pillory and in the pillory here before Westminster Hall gate upon Monday next for an hour's time before noon, with a paper over your head, (which you must first walk with round about to all the courts in Westminster Hall,) declaring your crime. And this upon the first indictment.

Fourthly, upon the second indictment, upon Tuesday you shall stand upon and in the pillory at the Royal Exchange in London, for the space of an hour, after noon, with the same inscription.

You shall upon the next Wednesday be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate.

Upon Friday you shall be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn by the hands of the common hangman.

But Mr. Oates, you cannot but remember there were several particular times you swore false about, and therefore, as annual commemorations, that it may be known to all people as long as you live, we have taken special care of you for an annual punishment.

Upon the 24th of April, every year so long as you live, you are to stand upon the pillory and in the pillory at Tyburn, just opposite to the gallows, for the space of an hour, between the hours of 10 and 12. You are to stand upon and in the pillory here at Westminster Hall gate every 9th of August, in every year so long as you live. And that it may be known what we mean by it, 'tis to remember what he swore about Mr. Ireland's being in town between the 8th and 12th of August.

You are to stand upon and in the pillory at Charing Cross on the 10th of August every year during your life for an hour, between 10 and 12. The like over against the Temple gate upon the 11th.

And upon the 2d of September, (which is another notorious time which you cannot but be remembered of,) you are to stand upon and in the pillory for the space of one hour, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at the Royal Exchange, and all this you are to do every year during your life, and to be committed close prisoner so long as you live.

He remained in prison until July, 1689, when the new King pardoned him, and gave him a pension of $1,500 a year. So long as James reigned, however, he was exposed in the pillory according to the sentence. His whippings were given with ferocious cruelty, every particle of skin being taken off the poor wretch's back, but he bore the intolerable anguish with extraordinary fortitude.

The most extraordinary case of perjury on record is, however, that of Elizabeth or Bessie Canning, who was tried for willful and corrupt perjury at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, in 1754. Bessie Canning was a girl between seventeen and eighteen years of age, a servant in the family of a Mr. Lyon. On New Year's Day, 1753, her master gave her permission to go to spend the day with some relatives in another part of London. She went and disappeared, for a month, nothing being seen or heard of her until on the 29th day of the same month she appeared at her mother's house in Aldermanbury. She was in a dreadful condition, her good clothes had vanished, and she had on some old rags. She was begrimed with dirt, her nails black, her hair uncombed and in disorder, and she presented the appearance of one who had been altogether neglected for many days. After she had been relieved and cared for, they began to question her, and she told the following story:

She said that on the 1st of January, 1753, about 9 at night, two men seized her in Moorfields, and without speaking, robbed her of half a guinea and three shillings, and her gown, apron, and hat, which they folded up and put into a great coat-pocket. That she screamed out, and then one of the men stopped her mouth with a handkerchief. That they tied her hands behind her; after which one of them gave her a blow on the temple, which stunned her and threw her into a fit. That this transaction lasted half an hour in Moorfields, a very public place, but nobody passed by in all that time. That she remained totally insensible for six hours after, when she found herself by a large road, with the two men who had robbed her. That they had dragged her to the house of one Susannah Wells, (who was at the same time tried as an accessory to the gypsy Squires,) at Enfield Wash, which is between eleven and twelve miles from Moorfields, where she arrived in half an hour after the recovery of her senses, and it was then about 4 o'clock in the morning. That she then saw Mary Squires and two young women in the kitchen, and as soon as she was brought in Squires took her by the hand and asked her if she chose to go their way, saying if she did she should have fine clothes. That upon answering no, Squires took a knife and cut the laces of her stays, taking the latter from her. Immediately afterward the two men went away. Squires, the gypsy woman, then gave her a slap in the face, pushed her up stairs into a hay-loft, a few steps from the kitchen, and shutting the door upon her, threatened to cut her throat if she heard her move or stir.

When daylight appeared, she saw about the room, in which there was a fireplace and grate, no bed or bedstead, nothing but hay to lie upon, a pitcher almost full of water, and about twenty-four pieces of bread, to the amount of a quartern, or four-pound, loaf in the whole. These pieces of bread and the water, between three and four quarts, was all she had to subsist on, with the exception of a penny mince-pie, which she happened to have in her pocket, for the whole time she remained in that room. This was from Tuesday, the 2d of January, at 4 in the morning, until Monday, the 29th of the same month, at 4 in the afternoon. During that whole time no one came to see her nor speak to her, nor did she ever see a human creature, save once, when she caught somebody looking at her through a crack of the door. When she had eaten up all her bread, which was on Friday, the 26th, she determined to make some effort for liberty, but it was not until she had finished all her water, on the following Monday, that she could summon up sufficient resolution to make any attempt at an escape. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day she effected her deliverance by breaking down a board which was nailed up at the inside of a window, about eight or ten feet from the ground, from which she jumped down without the least hurt, as it was a soft, dry soil. Before she left the room she took a bedgown and a handkerchief which she found in the chimney grate. Never having been on that road before, she inquired her way of people she met, and so walked on the great road to her mother's house without seeking refuge at any of the houses along the way; for, though the distance was twelve miles, she was so terrified at the chance of meeting some of the persons belonging to the house from which she had escaped, that she did not dare to ask relief and assistance, though suffering intensely.

As soon as she was well enough her friends took her before Alderman Chitty, acting as a sitting magistrate, and upon her deposition warrants were made out for the arrest of the gypsy woman Squires and the other woman, Wells. She was taken to the house of Susannah Wells at Enfield Wash, and identified the house and also the hay-loft where she had been confined. But though she did this in a very bungling and suspicious fashion, and though the room by no means corresponded with the account she had given her friends, they were so full of zeal that they saw no discrepancies, and the arrests were made. Some, however, of those who accompanied her were convinced that her story was all a lie, and refused to countenance her. But the enthusiasm of the others knew no bounds, and they made printed appeals to the public for pecuniary aid for the poor girl, which were readily answered. The gypsy woman Squires was tried at Guildhall for stealing the stays, and as theft from the person, with violence, was then a capital offense, she was actualy sentenced to be hanged, and her accomplice, Wells, was sentenced to transportation. This was done in the face of an unanswerable alibi proved by the gypsy woman, but the frenzy of the public infected the jury, and they condemned her upon the flimsy story of Bessie Canning. Such was the rage of the populace, that the Grand Jury actually found bills of indictment for perjury against the witnesses who had proved the alibi. The Lord Mayor, a man of great good sense, made a forcible appeal to the King, and procured the pardon of Wells and Squires. The witnesses were tried for perjury, but were all acquitted, as there was absolutely no case against them, and then Elizabeth Canning was herself tried for perjury.

The trial was a very long and interesting affair, for politics got mixed up in some way in the case, and it was observable that all the girl's friends were of one stripe, and those who doubted her story were of another. It was then a very Jacobite time, being only nine years after the battle of Culloden, and no doubt many took sides for Elizabeth who were convinced that she was a liar, simply because they desired to oppose those who were endeavoring to convict her. Strange to relate, although her perjury with regard to the two women was clearly proved, the counsel for the prosecution did not care to prove where she had been during the month. The reason for her inventing such a falsehood was wanting, and this weighed so with the jury that two wanted to bring in a verdict of perjury, but not willful or corrupt. They believed that she had been induced to follow some man who had kept her secluded for a month, and invented this story to account for her absence. Finally a verdict of willful and corrupt perjury was given, and she was sentenced to seven years' transportation in the American colonies. She was given her choice, and, preferring New-England, was sent to Massachusetts, where probably some of her descendants exist to this day.

It is to be regretted that the prosecution did not exhaust the subject, being satisfied simply to prove the perjury as regarded the two accused women. There is undoubtedly far more in the case than meets the eye. This much is certain, that she bore her interrogatories with perfect calmness, evinced considerable intelligence, baffled the curious, and took her secret to her grave. No one to this day knows the truth about Elizabeth or Bessie Canning.

THE FIRST OF MAY.

A SUGGESTION TO AN ALBANY CLERGYMAN.

From the Albany Journal, May 1.

As one of our Albany divines was sitting in his study this morning writing the concluding paragraphs of his to-morrow evening's sermon, the door bell rang, and directly afterward up came a servant with a card. The divine took it, found that it contained the name of a stranger, and sent word back that he was very busy just then, and would be glad if his visitor would call at a more convenient season.

The agile girl hired retired with the message, but presently returned with another card. The divine, with just a shade of vexation on his face at the stranger's importunity, found that card No. 2 contained under its owner's name this sentence in pencil: "I'd be glad if you could spare me a few minutes. I have an opportune suggestion, which I think you might find of value."

The stranger was shown up.

"A beautiful morning this, and yet a little cool for the season," begun the stranger after he had been waived to a chair.

The divine agreed with him—the morning was beautiful, although a little cool for the season.

"You're engaged in a great, I may say a sublime work," continued the stranger, "the greatest and sublimest that can engage the energies of a human being—don't you think so?"

The divine with a motion of his head indicated that he thought so.

"Had any trouble with the water pipes in your house this Winter? In my house on Arbor Hill the water froze up early in February, and—"

"Excuse me," broke in the divine, glancing at his unfinished sermon, "but did I understand that you had a suggestion with which to favor me?"

"Oh, yes," answered the stranger, with great vivacity. "You see I thought that perhaps it might not have occurred to you that to-day was the 1st of May."

"I am perfectly well aware, my dear Sir, that to-day is the 1st of May," said the divine.

"You are?"

"I am."

"Well, if you realize what day it is," the stranger went on, with a crestfallen look, and a glance at the sermon—"why then I don't know as I've anything to say to you. Thought it might have escaped your attention. Good morning."

"But really, my dear Sir," said the divine, softening and growing just a trifle curious, "I'd be glad to hear any suggestion that you have to offer in connection with the opening of the month. Speak frankly."

"Well," said the stranger reassured, but speaking with some hesitation, "it occurred to me that to-day being the 1st of May, to-morrow would be a good time for you to preach a—moving—sermon."

A BULLET IN HIS BRAIN.

A STRANGE STORY OF A SOLDIER IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Bridgeton (N. J.) *Daily* tells the following of a resident of that city: "William V. Robinson is aged thirty-three years, is a bottler by profession. In 1861 Mr. Robinson enlisted in Company K, (Capt. Timothy Moore, of Camden,) Sixth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, which regiment was attached to Hooker's Division of the Third Army Corps. Robinson received his first wound at the battle of Williamsburg, during the Peninsula campaign under Gen. McClellan, being severely, and it was supposed for a long time fatally wounded in the thigh. His second wound was received in the disastrous battle known as the Second Bull Run, under Major Gen. John Pope. It was during this battle that Fitz John Porter proved a traitor and a coward, for which he was cashiered and ought to have been shot. The third wound—in the muscles of the left arm—was received during Gen. Grant's succession of battles before Petersburg. The second wound was received during the second battle of Bull Run on Aug. 29, 1862. The Sixth Regiment, to which Robinson was attached, was supporting the Fifth Regiment, New-Jersey Volunteers, which had deployed as skirmishers and was charging on the enemy. On the shooting, Robinson recollects that a sharp pain darted through his ear and into his head, and then he remembered nothing more. He was left for dead, and remained on the battle-field at least an hour, but was finally removed and taken to the division hospital, suffering untold agony from a musket-ball wound. The ball, either a minnie or a musket ball, entered the left ear, cutting off the pendulous lobe, and taking an upward course through the brain, and lodged near the upper part of the occipital bone. The wound bled profusely, and semi-consciousness returned to him. Dr. Wiley, now of Cape May, who was the Division Hospital Surgeon at the time probed for the ball but was unable to reach it. Robinson convalesced rapidly and in a short time was able to bear transportation to the United States General Hospital at Chester, Penn., where Drs. Morton, Graham, and St. Compte probed in vain for the ball. In three months' time Robinson was returned to his regiment and performed faithful service with it, for which he was promoted to a Sergeantcy and remained with it until the close of the war. In a conversation with our representative, who called upon him to get the above facts, Robinson informed him that he is unable to work in the sun, and when he attempts to his head becomes almost immediately muddled, and spins round like a top, while sharp pains dart from his left eye to the seat of the bullet. "But how do you know the bullet is in your brain?" remarked the interviewer. "Because I feel it" was the reply. Although shot directly through the ear his hearing is unimpaired and is as acute and sensitive to sound as anyone's ear. His intellect and memory are good, and but rarely is he troubled about the head.'"

LARGE HUNTING PARTY.

FURTHER REPORTS OF THE PREPARATIONS FOR A SEVEN MONTHS' HUNT BY A PARTY OF AMERICANS AND ENGLISHMEN.

From the Dallas (Texas) Herald.

Learning that Col. W. C. McCarty, the gentleman superintending the contemplated grand hunt by a number of English and American gentlemen, was in the city, the reporter visited him at his rooms at San Jacinto last evening. The Colonel has been a resident of Texas for twenty-five years. During the past seven years he has resided in London, and it was there that the scheme entered his mind of organizing a hunting party. After a great deal of time, trouble, and expense he has partially succeeded, and the party will commence operations about the 1st of July. It will consist of some twelve or fifteen American and 139 English gentlemen, most of whom are noblemen, who will bring with them their own servants, guns, and dogs. The horses are being purchased from among the best blooded stock in the famous blue-grass region of Kentucky. The party will rendezvous either at Denison or Dallas. Accompanying the colonel are half a dozen English gentlemen, who come as a committee to investigate for the party. As many false rumors and reports have been circulated to the detriment of the enterprise, a committee was appointed to go forward and report. In company with Col. McCarty, they left London three weeks ago, and express themselves delighted with the trip so far. The party leave here for Gainesville; from that place they go to the head of Salt Creek, where they will establish a permanent camp, and report to the main party. The steam-ship Nevada has been chartered to bring the party to New-York, and they will proceed direct to the camp, should the report of the committee be favorable, which it undoubtedly will be. The hunt is designed to last seven months, of which about three will be spent in Texas. They will hunt and scout up the Rio Grande to Pueblo, thence to Denver, and on to California, and return down through Kansas. The party will be organized according to army regulations, and be provided with a commissary, quartermaster, surgeon, brass band, &c. A skilled photographer will accompany them prepared to take views of all interesting scenery, &c. The whole party will number something over 200 men.

A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

REV. WILLIAM I. BUDINGTON'S CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY SINCE 1847—ITS EARLY STRUGGLES AND PAST GROWTH—PASTORATE OF REV. DR. LANSING—THE CHURCH AND ITS PASTOR DURING THE WAR—DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT EDIFICE—THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL—MISSIONARY, CHARITABLE, AND TEMPERANCE WORK OF THE PEOPLE—FULL LISTS OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF DR. BUDINGTON.

The Clinton Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Budington, is one of the most pleasantly situated in all Brooklyn. Crowning as it does the topmost ridge of the long easterly swell known as the "Hill," the church edifice is a conspicuous ornament and valuable addition to the large and wealthy district of which it is the centre. The society itself has been long and favorably known, not only in the "City of Churches," but throughout the country. Its Pastor, Rev. Dr. Budington, stands second in reputation to no brother clergyman in either of the two cities, and has for a lifetime enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his professional brethren everywhere. The influence of the church and its Pastor has been elevating not merely to the community but to the Church at large. For many years its councils have been conducted amid exceptional unanimity and good feeling, while the intercourse that has existed between Pastor and people, and between both and the outside public, has been of the most friendly character. Toward the advancement of missionary enterprises, both of a local and general nature, the Clinton Avenue Church has always responded liberally. The charity of its members has never been implored in vain, and in good works of all kinds its people have been found ever ready and willing. Few congregations in the Metropolis can exhibit a better record in this respect.

The church itself was organized on the 13th of November, 1847. It was then a feeble, unassuming enterprise, remote from the other large parishes of the city, and in the midst of a district which promised little for the present, and not a great deal for the future. The "Hill" was then comparatively uninhabited, and the long rows of brown-stone residences, interspersed with elegant churches, which now intersect it in every direction, were entirely wanting. The few earnest workers who had banded themselves together in the good cause must certainly have seen much further into the future than the average of their fellow-citizens when they founded the feeble society which afterward developed into the present Clinton Avenue Church. For the first few years they worshiped in a plain wooden building at the corner of Clinton and Gates avenues. Here they were presided over by Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, a clergyman of considerable prominence in the interior of the State, and who a short time before had been called from his country home to take charge of the Presbyterian church in Houston street, New-York. This gentleman was descended from a well-known Dutch family of northern New-York, and had been actively engaged in the great revival of 1837, and the early temperance movement. He was one of the most eloquent men of the day, and it was considered extremely fortunate that the new congregation had secured the services of so talented a Pastor. In addition to his other qualifications, he possessed those of an energetic worker, a fact which alone would have pointed him out as the man above all others for the place. From 1848—the period of his installation—up to 1854, the growth of the church was steady, the increasing influx of the New-England element from New-York and the "Heights" adding largely to the membership. In the Autumn of 1854 it had become sufficiently strong to undertake the erection of a new edifice. Ground for that purpose was purchased at the corner of Clinton and Lafayette avenues, the present site, and the erection of the present structure commenced. On the 24th of October of that year the corner-stone was laid, and the main building completed and dedicated in December, 1855. The chapel adjoining was finished in September of the year following. In the Winter of 1854-5 Rev. Dr. Lansing was forced to resign, through continued ill health. In selecting his successor some difficulty was experienced. At length, after a number of names had been suggested, without meeting with approval, Rev. Dr. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, advised the members to call on Dr. William I. Budington, then preaching at the West Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. A committee consisting of Alfred S. Barnes, Henry Taney, and R. S. Roberts was appointed to visit Philadelphia and lay the case before the Doctor. This was done, and in response to their invitation Dr. Budington came on to Brooklyn and took a survey of the field. At first sight he was somewhat discouraged by the limited numbers of the society and the comparative paucity of its resources, but on receiving a unanimous call, and feeling that perhaps here his work might be more needed than in his former home, he consented. His installation took place on the 22d of April, 1855. From that time to the present the church has had abundant reason to be satisfied with its choice. Its membership has been largely increased, its material resources doubled if not tripled, and its reputation and influence placed on a level to which few Brooklyn churches have attained. In 1864 the last of the society's indebtedness was canceled by individual subscription to the amount of $25,000 in cash and the surrender of the pews by the pew-holders, a gift equal to $25,000 more. During the war the people of the Clinton Avenue Church were distinguished for their thorough loyalty to the Government, and every sanitary and charitable work connected with the struggle received its full complement of contributions from the congregation. The Pastor also was a zealous defender of the national sovereignty, and on every proper occasion enforced his convictions upon his flock. Within the past ten years the church has secured its full share of the general growth of Brooklyn. The following extract from the last anniversary sermon of the Pastor will show the total increase since the commencement of his ministry, twenty years since:

"The debt contracted in the erection of this building was paid in 1863, and at the same time private property in this house, in the ownership of pews and scrip, was surrendered, making an aggregate contribution of $50,000, and the church was made free from every incumbrance. This effort developed a unity, zeal, and liberality which have never ceased to pulsate in the heart of this congregation. Those were happy days, when a common purpose and a common sacrifice welded all hearts together. I will not speak of the living, who are still consecrating their best services to God and His Church. Of the seven Trustees who were in office at the time of my settlement three still remain members of this church—Alfred S. Barnes, Henry Taney, and William Searles. The President of the board, James W. Elwell, became a member in 1856, the year after I came, and is the only one who has been uninterruptedly in office. The deceased members of the board are S. J. Eastman, whose munificence to this church can never be forgotten, and by whose gift the Bible was placed on the pulpit from the pages of which I have preached all the years since; Robert S. Oakley, whose brilliant mind, genial companionship, and earnest piety, together with his sudden death, are still borne in memory; Willard M. Newell, the constant supporter and trusty Treasurer of the parish; William C. Price, the faithful friend and devout lover of the sanctuary, who, like Mr. Oakley, fell in instant death; Horace D. Wade, who so loved to worship God, and whose voice in praise still prolongs its echoes in our memory; and Alfred Smithers, whose recent death in London has sealed a life of eminent Christian integrity and usefulness. Among these names of deceased members of the board is that of Alfred Wicks, who for many years filled the office of Clerk, a name that will never cease to linger among us like music. He has left his impress alike upon parish, church, and Sunday-school, and his poetic nature and noble traits made him not only the light of his home, but the pride of every circle in which he moved.

The hundred members of our communion have grown in twenty years into thirteen hundred and more. A hundred of these are not, for God has taken them. Between five and six hundred have been dismissed to other churches; and between six and seven hundred still remain in our communion.

* * * * * * * *

This congregation has given away to the various causes of Christian benevolence the sum of $250,000, and has expended for the support of public worship among ourselves the additional sum of $275,000, making a total amount of more than half a million of dollars. These statistics are imperfect, however, and do not represent even the money that has been expended; much less do they represent what has been done by visitation from house to house, and by spoken words freighted with the wealth of Christian love, and hereafter to be spoken again and to awaken the echoes of eternity."

On the 24th of March, 1874, the famous Congregational Church Council, called to take action on an alleged breach of discipline in Plymouth Church assembled within the walls of the Clinton Avenue Church, and continued in session for upward of two days. Eighty churches were represented. The result of its deliberations was a commendation of the action of the churches calling the Council—the Clinton Avenue and the Church of the Pilgrims—and an implied censure of Plymouth.

The church edifice now occupied by the Clinton avenue congregation is the one already mentioned as being erected in 1855. Its architecture is Romanesque, and its length, inclusive of porch and chapel, 142 feet. The principal front, facing on Clinton avenue, is 89 feet long. The church has two towers, one 90 feet and the other 110 feet in height, with buttresses, pinnacles, and finials. From the ground to the apex of the roof the total height is 72 feet, and from the side walls to the top of the balustrade, 43 feet. The main audience room is 104 feet long by 68 wide, entirely free from obstructions, and contains 148 pews on the lower floor and forty-two in the galleries, affording sittings to 1,200 persons. The lower floor of the chapel is divided into two apartments—an elegant Pastor's study and a spacious room for prayer-meetings or social gatherings, while the floor immediately above forms a magnificent hall, 32 feet high to the centre of the arch, and 30 feet wide by about 80 feet long. The windows of both church and chapel are filled with stained glass of rich patterns, and the whole interior decoration is in the most chaste and finished style. Mr. James Renwick, Jr., was the architect. The chapel also contains a handsome Sunday-school room, where a large school assembles each Sabbath afternoon. The school, at first, devoted its funds to the support of missions in France, South Africa, Iowa, Wisconsin, and other Western States, as the objects were presented to it. Subsequently, in connection with a sister church in New-York City, it assisted in the support of a missionary in one of the Western States, but for a dozen years past it has alone supported a missionary in West Tennessee, whose labors have been devoted to the establishment of Sunday-schools in that State to the number of several hundred.

A few years since the little children of the Sunday School organized "The Pioneer Band" for the furtherance of mission work in India, and the young ladies of the church formed a society for the purpose of supporting a lady missionary in India, and for a number of years past have raised the sum of $600 annually as her salary.

A large number of the church members have taken an active part in the temperance movement for several years past, a committee being appointed annually to direct the efforts of the people on this subject. This committee have provided for lectures on temperance, and have actively co-operated in the religious movement of Christian women for closing saloons, reforming inebriates, and abating the drinking usages of society. A temperance prayer-meeting has also been held in the chapel on each Saturday evening. Funds have been contributed to aid in the work of fitting up and sustaining the temperance restaurants or holly-tree coffee houses, and for the support, as a temperance city missionary, of one of the members of the church. The result of this action has been to secure the rigid enforcement of the laws forbidding the sale of liquors on the Sabbath and to minors, the obtaining of promises from dealers to observe those laws, and the prosecution before the Excise Board of those who refuse to give pledges or who violate their promises. During six months past, through these efforts, sixty-one licenses have been revoked and 324 pledges given to close up on the Sabbath, most of which have been kept.

About twenty years ago the practice of systematically visiting the poor of the neighborhood was commenced, each member engaged in the work taking a designated part of the "Hill," and visiting from house to house. This system has met with much success.

Connected with the church are two large, active, and growing mission Sunday-schools, whose officers and teachers are members of the society. One of these mission schools is located at the corner of Atlantic and Grand avenues. Its Superintendent is Mr. James H. Thorp. The other is located on Grand avenue, near Myrtle avenue, under the superintendence of Mr. Alfred C. Barnes. Both schools are in a prosperous condition, the average attendance at each being considerably over 200—composed for the most part of those who are under little or no other religious influence. Religious services have been maintained in connection with those schools with the most successful results. From the Atlantic Avenue Mission has sprung up a flourishing congregation, now under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Underwood.

The officers of the church are as follows:

Pastor—Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D.

Deacons—Alfred S. Barnes, Thomas S. Thorp, Harvey B. Spelman, Edwin Holmes, Augustus F. Libby, Samuel E. Warner, Calvin C. Woolworth, and Henry R. Jones.

Clerk—Flamen B. Candler.

Deaconesses—Mrs. Mary A. Andrus, Mrs. Harriet P. Messenger, Mrs. Mary E. Nearing, Miss Mary M. Woodward, and Miss Eliza L. Thayer.

REV. WILLIAM I. BUDINGTON, D. D.

Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., its present pastor, was born at New-Haven, Conn., April 21, 1815; graduated at Yale College in 1834; pursued his theological studies at New-Haven and Andover, leaving the latter institution in the Autumn of 1839, and was ordained pastor of the First Church, Charlestown, Mass., on the 22d of April, 1840. In September, 1854, he removed to Philadelphia, expecting to take charge of a church in that city, but the death of his wife, in December of the same year, together with other circumstances, led him to accept a call from the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. He received his degree of D. D. from Amherst College, Mass., and has published a *History of the First Church of Charlestown* and several occasional sermons. He is an active member of the Long Island Historical Society and other local literary institutions, and his pulpit ministrations are marked by a high order of intellectual culture, eloquence, and impressiveness.

SERMON OF REV. DR. BUDINGTON YESTERDAY.

I invite your attention, my friends, to the words of our Lord Jesus, as they have been recorded for us by the Evangelist Matthew, in the 20th chapter of his gospel, at the 26th, 27th and 28th verses:

"But it shall not be so among you: but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant: even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."

It is to the latter part of this text that I wish especially to call your attention, for it is a text preeminent in the New Testament as applicable to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which we are to-day to celebrate. Indeed, this passage of Scripture, with the other one that He spoke when he was instituting the supper, are the two germs upon which rest our knowledge of the meaning of Christ's death, and the import of this Sacrament in commemoration of the atonement of Christ for sinners. But in order that these words of Christ may be properly understood, they must be associated (as you will see by the punctuation they are intended to be) with what precedes, and what precedes is that instructive and interesting history illustrative of the ambition, or love of pre-eminence, manifested by two of the most prominent of Christ's disciples. They came to Him through the ministry of their mother, Salome, she asking in their name, but they really asking through her, the high prerogative of being associated with Christ in the glory of His kingdom, so as to be recognized next to Him in dignity and prerogative, to be seated next to Him, one on the right hand and the other on the left hand; for according to the Hebrew significance of that request, a person who sat next to the King, whether on his right or on his left hand, was next to him in dignity and honor. Thus Josephus tells us that Saul had Jonathan, his heir apparent, on his right hand, and Abner, the Captain of the Host of Israel, on his left. That was the position which these two disciples craved, and they obtained from their mother the promise that she would present their request to Christ. John was the disciple whom Jesus loved, and the one who is entitled to be remembered in the Church as the bosom friend of our Lord. James the Greater is the only one of the apostles whose death is mentioned in the New Testament, or in regard to whose death we have any certain knowledge. The twelfth chapter of Acts tells us that Herod—the grandson of that Herod who succeeded in uniting nearly all the provinces of Judea—put James to death with the sword. These two men were evidently men of such daring, impulsive, and ardent natures, that they received from our Lord the surname of Sons of Thunder. It has been remarked, and, in fact, has become a common saying in the world, that ambition is the infirmity of noble lives. The testimony which the Scriptures give us concerning these two men, James and John, is that they were men of noble natures; and this request indicates an ambition which is too often the weakness of the noblest natures. Perhaps Salome felt that her two sons were as much entitled to the pre-eminence as the sons of Jona, Peter and Andrew. It may be that there was somewhat of ambition and envy felt toward these distinguished disciples of Christ. However this was, James and John succeeded in awakening indignation in the minds of the ten toward them, as such ambitious plans and purposes always do awaken indignation. Love is the only thing that draws human hearts together; ambition causes them to fly apart. It is quite probable that the ground of this request was what our Saviour had said in the 19th chapter of this gospel: "Verily I say unto you, that ye which have followed me, in the regeneration when the Son of Man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel." But Christ was speaking here of the spiritual rule, which takes place through the truth and by the agency of love, and not, as on earth, by the force and through the supremacy of mere worldly power. This was not the only instance in which the disciples had manifested this spirit, this ambition and love of pre-eminence; for we are told that our Saviour questioned the disciples on one occasion as to what they were disputing about, and they were constrained to tell that the subject of their dispute was as to which of them should be greatest in the kingdom of heaven. Jesus again rebuked them by drawing a little child to Him, and sitting him in the midst of them and saying, Unless you repudiate these lofty notions of worldly ambition and become as this little child, you cannot even enter the kingdom of heaven; you do not understand the nature of that kingdom, and you do not know the gradations of honor by which one attains to the highest position, except ye become a little child in your disposition, and are as free from ambition, as children are in the household. Even at the very last, when our Saviour was about to institute the sacrament of the supper, they again fell into discussions among themselves as to who should have pre-eminence as they sat around that table, on the last occasion of their meeting our Saviour. Jesus then taught them, with the shadows of the cross dark upon Him, another lesson, and a still more forcible lesson, of the nature of Christian love, by girding Himself with a towel and stooping down successively to the feet of each one of the disciples, washing their feet, and saying unto them, "I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done unto you." Again, once more, and after the resurrection, just on the eve of the ascension, this thought of earthly kingdom and of worldly preferment seems to have been uppermost in the minds of the leading disciples, for they said to Jesus, just as he was to rise from earth in the glory of the ascension, "Wilt thou at this day restore the kingdom unto Israel?" Perhaps there is nothing that binds us as human beings more closely to these apostles than this reiteration on their part of ambition and of the love of pre-eminence. One would think, indeed, that under a religion such as our Saviour taught, and recalling the premonitions He was constantly giving them that He came on earth to die, they would not imagine that there was any place, in such a kingdom as He was instituting, for mere ambition. Yet, so deeply rooted is this feeling in human nature that, even in this Church of God, from the very beginning, an unhallowed ambition has been a controlling incentive with Christian men. It ought not to surprise any thoughtful reader of the New Testament, that the first departure in the wrong direction of the Church of God, after the Apostles' day, was in this line of ambition, the importing of the idea of power, which is the idea of the kingdoms of this world, into the Christian Church, and permitting it to supplant the idea of self-sacrifice and of love, which is the corresponding fundamental idea of the Christian Church. If any one asks when the corruptions of the Romish Church began, we may answer that they began when Christ was upon the earth. If any one asks when the form which they took in the Roman Church began to crystallize and become visible, we answer they began to manifest themselves in the very first century; and when, in the fifth century, Rome ceased to be the political power of the West, the Pope, who was left in the City of Rome, assumed the powers and exercised the functions of the absent Emperor; and in ages of superstition that position was accorded to him until at length it became a question, not whether the Pope was Emperor over the souls of men, but whether he was Emperor as well over the the Emperors of the earth, and whether kings ruled by his permission. At length the ambition of the Church, as represented by her head, mounted to the sublime arrogance of holding that as no Christian man could believe otherwise than the Church of which he was the representative taught, so no man could rule except by permission of the great head of the Church; and, inasmuch as God rules the universe, both spiritually and naturally, the Pope, God's representative and vicegerent upon earth, is equally the sole and independent ruler of men.

Do not be surprised then, after the exposition that I have given to you of this tendency of the apostles' minds, to find that this same tendency has ever existed in the Christian Church; and do not be too surprised, even though on these shores of ours, first consecrated to the Churches of the Reformation; first consecrated by the pressure of the feet of those Pilgrim Fathers, who came here to establish a church which should maintain that Christian men were the church and the only church that Christ had instituted upon the earth—do not be surprised that a Cardinal has been set apart and consecrated to this princedom in the church. For, as the Pope, in the old Governments, was the representative and successor of the Emperor, so the Cardinals of the Pope are the representatives of the Princes of the empire; and not only were Cardinals Princes, with all the retinue of Princes, but they claimed on all state occasions to rank even before the Princes of the blood. We have reached, in the religious development and history of our country, a manifestation of this worldly spirit, against which Christ warned His disciples while He was upon the earth, and which has dominated in the Church until the present time, and which would become dominant universally but for the blood-red garments of the Protestant Churchmen, who are to-day protesting, as they did when it cost them property and life to utter a protest against the usurpations of the Romish Church. Bear in mind, my brethren, that Protestantism does not mean that you are protesting against the tenets of the Romish Church. It is as little worth our while to protest against the religious belief of any church on earth, as it is incompetent for any church on earth to protest against our belief. What we do protest against is simply this: The hierarchy of Rome. We protest against the hierarchy of Rome because it is a hierarchy claiming dominion over the entire Church of Christ on earth, claiming dominion over your faith and over mine; and therefore we cannot but protest in the name of the Master we serve, and by the authority of this open Bible, against the domination of a power which not only has no resting place in the Scriptures, but which is instituted in direct and absolute contradiction to the words of the Master. And, my friends, it is a false liberalism when any Protestant man undervalues the importance of the Romish hierarchy. No man shall go further than I in recognizing the rights of our Roman Catholics to worship as they please and to interpret the Book of God as they please. The congregations which are to assemble in yonder cathedral, when completed, have as much right to assemble and worship God there as they please, as you and I have to assemble and worship God as we please in this, our appointed home. What we do protest against, is the claim, as fully asserted by the reigning Pope as by any one who has preceded him, that no Christian has a right to believe save as the Romish Church teaches, and that no minister has a right to teach save by the authority delegated to him by the Romish Church. And, my friends, when any Protestant minister of Christ says, in a Protestant pulpit, and to Protestants, that he would take his son by the hand, if his son preferred the Roman Church, and lead him to the nearest Romish priest, and bid him claim him as a member of that Church—I say that that man is renouncing the blood-bought rights, not only of Protestantism, but of the Church of God; he fails to recognize the value of the rights which, through all these eighteen centuries, the blood-shedding of the Son of God himself, and of all the martyrs who have since died in and for the faith, have accorded to us, and to every believer among us. Hear the words of Christ: "It shall not be so among you, but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant." The authority which is recognized by the Church of Christ is the authority which comes from love—such love as Christ manifested when He was borne like a lamb to the slaughter; reigning by love and reigning, most absolutely, by suffering. "It shall not be so among you." How is it among the nations of the earth? They who have exercised authority over them since the time of Christ have been called benefactors. Before the time of Christ monarchs assumed the name of benefactor. The greatest monarchs who had reigned for hundreds of years upon the throne of Egypt were called "benefactors." The Ptolemies so ruled by force of arms as to dominate the whole Levant and extend their sway as far as the Hellespont. Because they ruled thus gloriously and successfully, they were called benefactors by those over whom they ruled; so little did the people understand what true benefaction was, and who the real benefactors of mankind were. It would not be so among you. Why? Because the law of Christ's Church is the example of Christ's life and death. "Even as the Son of Man came," says Christ; and mark that word "came." He was born, but in being born He came. It was not the beginning of life to Him; it was the beginning of the manifestation of an earthly life. He came from the supernal glory of a throne in the heavens, traveling in the greatness of His might, and took upon Himself our human nature. He came. For what? You will not be surprised to find that Christ has put His answer to that question in an antithetical form—telling us what He came not to do, and not what He came to do. The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, or to be served as the great of this world who are called benefactors are served. He came in direct and positive contradiction to all the world had known unto that time of greatness; nay, strange as it sounds in our ears, of benefaction. He came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, to serve; to give—giving or imparting gratuitously, largely and constantly. This was Christ's errand to man; and not only that, but it culminates in the last sentence: "He came to give His life." He came to give His life as a ransom, life for life. This is the fact which underlies the sacrament we commemorate to-day, the fact which we are to study, and the lessons of which we are to bury in our hearts. There are some things in this world which do not admit of being ransomed. In the Forty-ninth Psalm we find the ever memorable words that "they that trust in their wealth and boast themselves in the multitude of their riches, none of them can by any means redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him." When death comes, there is no ransom for any dying man. We are each to die, and there is no ransom by which to buy death off. That is the meaning of this expression. There are some things which cannot be ransomed. A life, when it comes to its destined end, is not to be ransomed. I believe even more than that—that there are some things, as the Scriptures teach us, which are not to be ransomed in high heaven and beneath the arch of eternity itself. A man who has sinned, and who keeps on sinning; a man who sins against the mercy of God, and keeps on sinning against it until he tramples under foot the blood of the covenant whereby he was sanctified, cannot be ransomed. He sins against his day of grace. There is no ransom from death for a man who chooses death after he comes to the knowledge of the truth of Jesus. But, while there are some things which cannot be ransomed, and do not admit the possibility, there are some things which may be. Captives in war were ransomed, as Moses tells us. A man who bargained to sell himself to his neighbor for life, for so much a day, estimating what worth the remainder of his life would be, could be ransomed. His brother or his family might ransom him; he himself, if afterward prosperous, might pay a definite sum in the way of ransom. There are things in this world which are susceptible of ransom; and there are things in the presence of our loving and glorious God that are susceptible of ransom; and, blessed be His name, we who have sinned, and have thereby brought upon our souls the just punishment of our sins—we whose consciences are darkened by the sense of sin, and who instinctively dread to appear before God to give an account for the things done in the body—there is a ransom for us, and that ransom we commemorate to-day. It is the blood-shedding of the Son of God, who gave His life for us, that we, through Him, might not perish, but have everlasting life. There are ransoms that go on unintentionally. Joseph redeemed his family without knowing what he was doing. It was God that did it through him. So much was Joseph impressed with the fact that God was the author of the redemption wrought out for the escape of his family that, in the memorable interview in Egypt when Joseph revealed himself to his brethren, and his brethren wept so much as their fears would permit them to weep, Joseph labored with his brethren to forget their instrumentality in selling him into slavery, saying that "it was not ye that did it, but God that did it, and I was sent down here to preserve your lives and the lives of our household, and the lives of our people; therefore grieve not over it; it was not ye, but it was God that did it." It seems to me that when a person has a sense of what redemption in Christ effects in the sinner—in him and by him and for him—he may at last forget himself and say, "I am content to rest upon this basis; I will forget my sins, I will turn my eye off from the darkness which is my just portion, and I will acknowledge that God has done it, and done it so wonderfully that all the evil consequences of my sin are buried as in the sea; and more good has been made to issue out of my sins than I had any idea of, and higher praises than I could have imagined from any sacrifice that I could make." That is the deep satisfaction of the forgiven sinner when he understands what Christ has done for him. He may then have a peace which Joseph's brethren did not have, for, as their after conduct shows, they could not forgive themselves, although the tears of Joseph were on their cheeks, and their ears were resounding still with the echoes of his generous love.

And now, my friends, in view of what Christ has done for us, let me ask you to come to His table to-day with these lessons resting upon your heart, and praising God. First, let us learn that the character of Christ is the most lovely and glorious that the human mind can contemplate. We are apt to be swung around from our moorings by our admiration of great successes. We look with admiration as he passes us in the street upon the man who has accumulated a great fortune. We look with sparkling eyes upon the man who has been successful on the tented and bloody field. The world has not ceased to admire the first Napoleon, and the very name Napoleon has been such a capital toward success that men have wielded supreme power, and been the authors of personal government, simply by reason of the admiration of the French nation for the first Napoleon. There are pictures of Napoleon, bidding adieu to his comrades in the old chateau of Fontainebleau, in which the artist has depicted the up-looking faces of those French soldiers as they approach Napoleon to speak to him the words of farewell. It would be impossible for an artist to depict the wrapt interest and devotion of religion itself in the face of men more perfectly than devotion is portrayed in the faces of those French soldiers as they bid adieu to the one whom they had followed in the midst of quick-falling deaths. So earnest was their admiration for him and so great was their enthusiasm, that a wounded soldier said, "Strike in, O surgeon, with thy knife, deeper, still deeper; and if, at last, you reach the heart you will find the name of my captain written there." And so his name was written in their faces. Such is our love for men who come to be ministered unto by generations and by the whole world. But what do we see to-day with the eyes of Christian faith? In the blue heavens above us there comes a light above the brightness of the sun at noonday; and the eternal Son of God comes to the earth, saying, "I come not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give my life for others." The trouble with us is that our eyes are so dazed by the false brilliancy of earthly glories, that we cannot see this brighter glory. I say again, my friends, that the thought which should occupy your minds as you come to this table to-day, is the loveliness of the glory of Christ, who brings down to earth a character in boldest contradiction to the great men of earth in the revelation of the love of God, which human imagination never entertained before. Behold to-day the glory of your God in the face of Jesus Christ, that divine sufferer, who came to take our place and die, a ransom for us. It may come to us also in close connection with this thought, to learn a lesson of the attractiveness of heaven, as we remember that Christ is the object of adoration there, and that there all are like Him. The society of which Christ is the central figure, and the breath of which is the love that Christ has exemplified in His life and death, is a society so sweet, so self-sacrificing, that I can well believe that a dying father or mother, a dying husband or wife, who has once, by faith, caught a glimpse of that world, can, with a smile, bid adieu to the sweetest ties that God ever made to grow in a Christian home, and to feel that dying is better than living; that it is better to be absent from the body and to be present with the Lord. You who have lost children in Christ—you who have lost parents in Christ—have no reason to mourn over them when they have gone from worldly selfishness, and from a world where great men of the earth are considered benefactors, and who permit the world to minister to them, to a world the centre of which is He who came that He might minister unto us. One more thought: As we come to this table let our hearts be thrilled not only with admiration for His character, but in sympathy with His sacrifice. There are some hard-hearted theologians (and I do not know anything that seems to me more hard-hearted than speculators about morals and about the love of God) who can take the mystery of the atonement of Jesus Christ and throw it into the crucible of analysis to see what comes out, and then discourse over it as a chemist would over the little particles that enter into the human anatomy. Why, my dear friends, Christ's life is the palpitating heart of God for you, taking upon Himself a burden you could not carry for yourselves; standing in your room, shedding His blood for you, and lifting you up on the wings of His infinite love to feel forever the pulsations of His infinite heart. As this lesson comes to you to-day let the mind be within you which was also in Christ Jesus. Oh, Christian brethren, you have one who loves you more than you have loved your brethren. Can you tell me what would be your hope to-day without Christ? It is because Christ died that you have a hope, and Christ says, "As I have loved you, even so love ye the brethren." That is the lesson for you; and when you to-day take the bread that was broken for you, and the wine which was poured forth for you, let this prayer rise from every heart: "Oh, Christ, let Thy mind, Thy disposition, be my mind and my disposition. Let me so live that when I die the highest aspiration I can lift up from my dying spirit may be that I shall be satisfied eventually respecting Thy perfect love." If you do not desire this on earth, you will not experience it; and if you do desire it and make progress in it on earth, as you partake of these emblems of your dying Saviour's love you will be fitted for membership in that family the atmosphere of which is love; where selfishness meets its full and eternal contradiction, just as the selfishness of the great in this world met its first and full contradiction when Christ came, and came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life, a ransom for many.

A VALID BOND OF FRIENDSHIP.

In Pittsburgh, Penn., on Friday, the jury in the case of Robert D. Clark vs. William Frew and others, heirs of the late James McCully, came into court, and ordered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, thus affirming the validity of the famous "bond of friendship," by which McCully secured to the plaintiff, out of his estate, the handsome gift of $75,000. The court-room was crowded and there was a deep interest manifested in the result of the issue. Mr. Clark was present, and no small degree of anxiety was depicted on his countenance, until Clerk Petty announced the verdict. He then smiled benignantly on the jury and on the audience, and was warmly congratulated by his friends. It is said that only three ballots were taken by the jury. The first stood eight for the plaintiff and four for defendant; the second ten to two, and the third was unanimous. The case will go to the Supreme Court for review. One of the main points raised by defendants was "that the paper, being under seal, and delivered by James McCully to the plaintiff, was irrevocable, and therefore not in law a testamentary paper." On this point the Court expressed grave doubt, but finally ruled that it was a testamentary writing, and as such it was given to the jury to pass upon. A motion for a new trial will be made, when this point will be fully argued.

AN ENERGETIC WOMAN.

Detroit, Mich., was visited by a destructive fire on Tuesday morning last. Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, who lived in one of the cottages on Montcalm street that were swept away, was one of the first in the block to realize the danger. Her husband is a commercial traveler and was out of the city. Mrs. Mitchell aroused her nurse, dressed her boby and sent them both to a place of safety. She aroused some of her neighbors and then went back home and set to work to save her household goods. She packed two large trunks with clothing, carried them out, and before the fire drove her away she removed unaided a bureau, lounge, set of chairs, sewing-machine, a heavy wash-stand, a toilet set, some silver-ware, and a considerable number of other articles. News of the fire was telegraphed to her husband at Battle Creek, and he reached home at 4 o'clock Friday morning. His home was in ashes, but he is to be congratulated upon the possession of a most energetic and determined little wife.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The Detroit (Mich.) *Post* says: "One result of the present session of the Legislature is a notable addition to the scope of the State University; or rather, the laying of the foundations for several additional colleges in the university. This Legislature has passed acts to add to the university a Homœpathic College, a College of Mining, Civil Engineering, Metallurgy Architecture, and Design, and a College of Dentistry, and also a State Hospital. Each of these additions is a step toward making the University a real university—a step in the right direction. It is true that the appropriations for each of these desirable additions to the University are small in some instances insufficient to make even a respectable beginning without aid from other sources. But there ought to be, in some instances, aid from other sources."

THE CHURCH OF THE POPE.

SERMON OF REV. DR. JUSTIN D. FULTON, AT THE HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

CATHOLICISM UNDERSTOOD IN ENGLAND, AND HATED—THE WORD CATHOLIC A MISNOMER—PAPAL INFALLIBILITY THE MAGIC DESIGNATION THAT ATTRACTS MILLIONS—SINS AT THE DOOR OF POPERY—THE CAUSES WORKING ITS DESTRUCTION—THE POPE'S POWER BROKEN.

Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton preached yesterday morning, at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on "The Church of the Pope; the Source of its Power, and the Certainty of its Doom." He took the following text: "And then shall that wicked be revealed whom the Lord shall consume with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming."—Second Thessalonians, ii., 8. He said: The Church of the Pope has played an important part in the history of the world. The pen of inspiration has portrayed its character, outlined its history, and prophesied concerning its doom. Paul, in his letter to the Thessalonians, described the beginning of its growth, the sources of its power, and the certainty of its overthrow. From the first to the last the Church of the Pope has been and will be regarded by all true and loyal lovers of the Lord Jesus Christ as the mystery of iniquity which is to be revealed, lit up, exposed, and then consumed by the heat and destroyed by the coming of that being out of whose mouth goeth a sharp sword, and who treadeth the wine press of the wrath of Almighty God. The ignoring of this truth is a proof either of ignorance of what is the teaching of the Word of God or of infidelity regarding what is taught. The manner in which Romanism is referred to, as though the Church of the Pope had a right to be reckoned among Christian Churches, evidences weakness on the part of men who, by such means, seek to court popular favor—is recreancy to the trust reposed in them by their Divine Master, who says, "If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark on his forehead or on his hand, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God."

Thousands are in peril at this hour, because of the unfaithfulness of the watchmen on the walls of Zion. They have hidden the truth, they have been afraid to come out and be separated from the errors of Rome and to refuse to touch or handle the deceitful things. In Europe Romanism is understood and is hated. The Pope hopes to find a new ally among the school-houses, the printing-presses, or the Bibles of the United States. Here it is claimed that the devotion of the Church of the Pope to the Roman See is beyond all doubt. Here the faithful are ultramontane to the fullest extent of the word, accepting infallibility with all its corollaries, with a cheerful faith, never doubting, never grumbling, never challenging any prerogative that has been claimed for the Papal See. For this reason the Pope has appointed John McCloskey, Archbishop of New-York, Cardinal, and sent to him the red mantle and the cap, making him a Prince of the Church, and giving to the American Romanists a voice in the election of the Pontiff.

The Church of the Pope is an old title that dates back to the year 606, when Boniface the III. sought for and obtained the title of universal Bishop, after the murder of Manutius and his entire household. Thus was Paul's prediction accomplished, "The man of sin, the son of perdition, who exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped, so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God." Henceforward the religion of Rome was properly styled Popery, or the religion of the Pope. Till this time, notwithstanding the origin of many Popish corruptions, Popery, or the Roman Catholic religion, in its present form as a distinct or compact system, had no existence. This is the epoch of its origin and birth. Papal supremacy then bound, and still binds, its discordant elements into one; and should this claim be given up the whole anti-Christian system would fall to pieces, like the portions of an arch when the key-stone is removed. We are fully justified in speaking of Romanism as the religion of the Pope. The title Catholic, when applied to this Church, is a misnomer, as that cannot be catholic in any sense which is not absolutely so. "Roman," affixed as an adjective to "Catholic," contains an untruth, for a thing is not universal which needs an adjective to describe it which makes it less than universal. The term Romish or Papal explains the true meaning, or the religion of the Pope is the proper designation, since the dogma of infallibility has been promulgated. On March 6, 1873, the Pope, in a brief, declared, "It is a religious duty and the will of God that all men should devote themselves necessarily or absolutely to the wishes or admonitions of the holy throne, and that all wisdom for believers consists in absolute obedience and constant dependence on the throne of St. Peter." Thus the Bible is cast aside, Jesus Christ is utterly ignored, and the Pope is now virtually the Church, the pillar and the ground of truth and tradition; or, in other words, the entire Papal world is his body, which he rules as the ever-living Peter, the representative of God. No matter though the Council of Constance forbade ascribing infallibility to the Pope; notwithstanding that Papal infallibility separates the present from the past, shows the changeableness of the apparently unchangeable uniformity of Popery; yet now Papal infallibility is the fascinating magic designation that draws many millions in triumphant procession in its train.

Thus is the Scripture fulfilled. We have seen in this our day a poor, weak, sinful man exalt himself above all that is called God or that is worshiped, and claiming the right to ignore God's word and the mediation of Jesus Christ, or to ascribe to himself the power and the attributes of Jehovah. Lest you think my language extravagant, notice again that he says: "All wisdom for believers consists in absolute obedience and ready and constant dependence upon the throne of St. Peter." The reasons why so many neglect to contend for the truth are found, doubtless, in the position assumed by Americans in regard to religious liberty, and a willingness to give every error a chance so long as the truth is left free to combat it. Religion by many is regarded as but little better than a play. There are so many conflicting opinions regarding creeds, and there is such earnestness in support of all kinds of belief that the majority refuse to bestow thought upon the contending votaries, but indulge the hope that somehow the truth will triumph and all will be saved. The result is utter indifference to the machinations and purposes of Rome. "We give," said the paper which represents this type of indifferentists, "considerable space to the reports of the ceremonies of the investiture of the Cardinal, as we should do if, under like circumstances, a Jew had been made a Rabbi." This kind of writing may be a part of the plan, or may be designed to lull the American conscience to deeper slumbers. The coming of Romanism is after the workings of Satan, with all unrighteousness, but it is our fault if the stealthy tread of the thief walking in our midst, and in hopes of capturing all that is dear to us, be not interrupted, and if the power that has beggared or enslaved Europe be not made to halt in its wicked endeavor, or be turned back from enjoying immunity within our borders.

An ancient writer on the Isle of Patmos once used these words: "And I saw a woman sit upon a scarlet-colored beast full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns, and the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet colors, decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand full of abominations and filthiness of her fornications; and upon her forehead was a name written, a mystery, Babylon the great, the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth. And I saw the woman drunk with the blood of the saints and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus." The character of the scarlet lady of the Tiber, the Church of the Pope, is thus set forth. Americans should not forget that it is the beast of Popery, and that it is unchanged. The source of power of the Church of the Pope is found in the spirit that animates it in the path that distinguishes it. Satan has endowed Romanism with his own wisdom. Those who fail to comprehend the power, the skill, the craft, the cunning of the prince of this power cannot understand the far-reaching glance, the all-comprehending purpose embodied in this system of faith. Romanism finds in those who receive not the love of the truth, the material on which to operate. Upon them God sends extraordinary delusions, so that they believe a lie. Believing a lie does not make a lie a truth. It does not prove Romanists safe because you admit they may be sincere. Whoever tampers with truth imperils his soul, and will be permitted to believe a lie that he may be damned, because he had pleasure in unrighteousness. The scheme of Romanism is from first to last calculated to delude the unwary and to deceive those who find no refuge in Christ. It offers salvation through the priesthood and the sacraments of the Church, communicates it in baptism, ratifies it in confirmation, nourishes it in the sacrament of the Eucharist, restores it when lost through penance, replenishes it in the sacrament of marriage, renews it in the sacrament of orders, and seals it in extreme unction. Protestantism rests in the Bible, and declares that whosoever believeth and is baptised shall be true, and whosoever believeth not shall be damned. Wherever Popery has ruled it has fostered popular ignorance. It is the open, undisguised and uncompromising foe of the Bible, of the school, and of literature. Instead of true sanctity, its front has been shown in peasantries debased, aristocracies corrupted by an arrogant and profligate priesthood. It has honored the violent who would serve it, and crushed the purest who would not. Its highest officials have lived lives so bad that historians dare not describe them. It reckons among Popes of the line men like Alexander VI., who was so cruel, so licentious, that he is likened to Tiberius.

The dawn of the religion of Popery is written in the fact that God is against it, and as a result, whenever this light of revelation breaks upon the minds of men who were once ruled by it, they hail it with an intensity proportioned to the promises it has failed to fulfill or the bitter depredations it has made them undergo. Were it not for this, Bismarck could not live in Germany, nor could Joseph retain his throne in Austria. Victor Emmanuel is not a pure man, but his rebellion toward priestly authority enthrones him in the hearts of the people, and makes him the standard bearer of reform in Europe. The nations which once sustained the Pope now halt. Though Romanism wears, in this land, a mask, and though its persecuting character has been laid aside, yet its hostility to the worship of Christ as the mediator between God and man, and its desire to substitute therefor the worship of Mary, is as great here as in Europe. In 1525, the translation of the New Testament, by Tyndall, was printed in the English language. At this time 80,000,000 of the English speaking people were, by their commerce, their superior intelligence and indomitable energy, diffused through all quarters of the globe, and truly has it been said, "Rome must turn away the heart of that race from its open Bible, from its intense love of freedom, and convert it back to the ignorance and superstition of the Papacy," or go down before its all-pervading and omnipotent power. The English Bible, in the English language, in the English speaking heart, is too much for it. It is the word of God that is consuming the Papacy away from the earth. It is not along English and German channels the stream of life is pouring. In Italy, and in Rome itself, the word of God is having free course, and is being glorified. The Pope protests against the schools, which send up to his very ear the sweetest strains of Jesus, but he makes the mad endeavor to stamp out this truth. It runs around him. It lifts its fiery tongue beneath the dome of St. Peter's, and flashes its radiance across the paths of sorrowing millions. Like a prairie fire the word of God envelops the Papacy, and Romanists see that their only hope is in making their church resemble the Church of Christ. They preach, they teach, they seek to fight fire with fire.

The Church of the Pope shall be destroyed with the brightness of the coming of the Lord. One of the most impressive pictures which the recent traveler sees in Europe is by a French artist, representing a young monk who has just learned how greedy and gross his associates are, and as his missal drops in his languid hands, is breaking forth into the passionate sense of disappointment. That picture represents millions of Romanists who have turned away in disgust from the monuments of Rome. They have breathed the air of free inquiry and it has blessed them. Popery, that opened its mouth in blasphemy, that made war with the saints and overcame them, that sent to death over a million of Albigensians, has thrown out its red flag and uncovered its designs in its recent acts and utterances. The decorations of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the clothing it with scarlet and gold, shows that the scarlet lady adheres to her paraphernalia in this land as in Europe. The Cardinals dress in scarlet. Their hats, cloaks and stockings, their carriages and the trappings of the horses, the inner cloak of the Pope and the carpet on which he treads, is scarlet. The scarlet of the surroundings appropriately introduces us to the suggestion contained in the letter of the Pope, in which he says, the shining crimson of the berretta should ever remind his servant that he should fearlessly uphold the rights of the Church through every danger, even to that of shedding of blood. This shedding of blood, which in the Pope's mind has to do with the future, brings up to the mind of every student of history a terrible fact. It carries us back to those dark ages when to believe in Christ was to invite the persecuting hate of Rome; when martyrdom was the passport for millions to heaven, and when the groans and torturings of inquisition fell upon the dignitaries of the Church.

Happily for us and our children the power of the Pope is broken. Well has it been said if Romanism in America could repeat the history of Romanism in Europe in the period when its temporal power reached the climax, the creation of a Roman Cardinal might be regarded as a danger. But to-day the doings of the play-actors in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, produces no more alarm than does the cracking of the clown's whip in the crowded Hippodrome. Though the Papal flag is entwined with our Stars and Stripes, all must remember that the Papal flag does not represent anything more than a man's handkerchief. It is unable to float except by tolerance over a single foot of earth. Our faith is not in man, nor in armies of men, but in the manifestation of the power of the Gospel of Christ. Romanism is to be destroyed, not redeemed. There is no hope of a Reformed Roman Catholic Church. Hyacinth is trying to do work in the Church as did Luther. He hopes, by lopping off idolatry and Papal infallibility and auricular confession, to save Romanism. But when these and other errors give way before the brightness of the presence of Christ, Popery is destroyed and Christianity has taken its place. Sweep away the heresies of Rome, and the system is gone. Take away tradition and truth is left. Romanism is an embodiment of error. Christianity is the outgrowth of truth.

There are many who find pleasure in the thought that because Romanists recognize the existence of God, of the death of Christ, and of the inspiration of the Bible, the millions of devotees are at some time suddenly to be awakened. They feel that as the Spring season and sun is sure to bring grass upon the earth, and flowers and fruit upon the trees, so the brightness of Christ's coming will waken the Church of Rome out of her slumbers, cause the deluded to behold their delusion, and influence them to pass beyond the crucifix to the cross. Indulge the hope. We do not say it is not heaven-born. The promise, "And then shall the wicked be revealed whom the Lord shall consume with the spirit of his mouth and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming"—this opens a door of hope to Romanists. But for Rome there is no promise. The prophet beheld Babylon cast down by the angel of God as a mill-stone is cast into the sea. "For all nations have drunk of the wine of the wrath of her fornication, and the kings of the earth have committed fornication with her, and the merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies." I know there are many who say that by and by the Pope will come to America. No, no; he will not come to America. He is a prisoner in Rome. He began there and will end there. And I heard another voice from heaven saying, "Come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her plagues." Let us hear this voice and turn with our whole hearts to Jesus Christ. Let us clasp the Bible to our hearts and illustrate it in our lives, and then shall we, in the gathering of the saints, be permitted to sing—

"The soul that on Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes."

A JUDGE WHO WANTS THE COLLISION DEFINED.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of April 23, says: "In January, 1875, Simon Lust, a resident of this city, was traveling over the Union Pacific road on a through ticket from San Francisco to New-York. At Sydney, Neb., a collision occurred in which Mr. Lust sustained injuries which resulted in his death a few days afterward. His wife, Fanny Lust, was left a widow with five small children, and in a destitute condition. She brought an action in the Nineteenth District Court, of this city, to recover $100,000 damages for the loss of her husband. She alleges that the collision occurred through the carelessness of the defendants—the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies. The defense demurred on various grounds—that the complaint does not state a sufficient cause of action, that it does not state the county or Territory in which Sidney is situated, and that it states too indefinitely the circumstances of the the collision. On the argument of the demurrer the point was raised whether there is a presumption that the law of Sidney, giving the representatives of a person killed by the negligence of another the right to sue, is the same as the law of California. In passing upon the demurrer, this morning, Judge Wheeler said that, in his opinion, such a presumption was fair. It did not seem unreasonable. It is becoming the common law of this age. The Supreme Court, too, has laid down the rule plainly. The complaint is brought under a presumed statute of Nebraska. He should be compelled to overrule the demurrer on that point. But as to the points that the complaint does not specify in what Territory or county Sydney is located, or how the collision occurred, he thought the demurrer was well taken. As a bar to a subsequent action, it was necessary that it should be stated in what State Sydney lies. There might be a Sydney in every State through which the railroad passes. And there are many kinds of collisions—collisions of locomotives, of cars, and of ideas. It was proper that the complaint should allege the particular kind of collision that occurred. The demurrer was therefore sustained as to these points.

A PARISIAN CARROUSEL.

Galignani's Messenger of April 19, says: "Upwards of 15,000 persons were present at the military spectacle given at the Palace of Industry on Saturday by the pupils of St. Cyr and of the staff. Marshal and Mme. de MacMahon occupied places of honor in the grand tribune; and near them were Gens. De Cissey, Ladmirault, De Geslin, and Champion, the son of the President, a pupil of St. Cyr, but who took no part in the sports, and Count and Countess de Paris, Dukes de Chartres and de Nemours, Duke and Duchess d'Alencon, Queen Isabella, Duchesses Decazes and de Bisaccia, Baronesses de Rothschild and de Poilly, Marquise de Mornay, &c. In fact the seats were occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies. The clubs and the sporting element were also largely represented, and we may name as present M. Baron Finot, M. Lupin, Counts de Juigné, Hocquart De Turtot, Princes Murat and de Sagan, Baron Sellières and Duke de Fitz-James, Counts D'Eury and de Turenne; Mr. Mackenzie-Grieves; Mr. Aston Blount, &c. The whole of the nave of the building was boarded round, and strewed thick with sand, forming a splendid arena more than 200 yards long and fifty wide. The equestrian performers consisted of two troops, each composed of a Captain-Ecuyer, two Lieutenants, four sub-officers, and twenty-six pupils, all in full uniform, their horses richly caparisoned, the manes being knotted with galloons of different colors to distinguish the squads in the evolutions. In the centre, mounted on a magnificent thorough-bred formerly in the stable of M. Delamarre, was Commandant de Lisière, chief of the Ecole d'Equitation at Saint-Cyr, one of the most elegant horsemen in France, and a fearless rider, who, a few years back, was a frequent visitor at steeple-chases at Vincennes and La Marche. In the list of young men who competed might be remarked many of the noblest names in France—De Broglie, De Saint-Simon, De Dampierre, De Bouillé, De Nexon, &c. After a series of manœuvres brilliantly executed, the feats of address commenced with tilting at rings, in which, after the ties had been played off, M. De Fouchet remained the winner, and was conducted before the Marshal's stand to be decorated with a bouquet of streamers, to which was also added a handsome field-glass. For the *course des têtes*, which came next, half a dozen pasteboard heads were set up on little mounds of sand, about the height of the stirrup, at equal distances along the lists, and the aim of the competitors was to ride at full gallop, and bending down in the saddle-bow to carry them off on the sword. Few of the riders failed to secure at least one, and several even got up to the fourth; but beyond this there was some difficulty, as, if the blade was not pushed home through the first heads spitted, no part of it remained free for the next. At last M. de la Selle succeeded in impaling five, and waving his sword thus charged to the point above his head, received his rosette of ribands and a handsome sabre. A wooden target with a mask painted on it was then set up in the centre of the arena, and each horseman was furnished with a javelin to hurl at the mark as he rode past. Some took their fling too far off, and the missile fell short; others sent it beyond the butt, and a good cast generally received a cheer, even if it failed to hit the mark. Twice the target was struck, but the darts rebounded and fell to the ground. At length M. Des Mares made a splendid throw from a distance of about twenty yards, and his shaft remained quivering in the board, in which it entered with such force that some effort was required to draw it out. His prize was a silver-mounted riding whip. Great admiration was excited by the skill with which the riders, after traversing the lists at full gallop almost to the barrier at the opposite end, suddenly reined in their steeds and drew up in file. This part of the proceedings terminated with the quadrille and parade; the equestrians being drawn up in three lines of ten abreast at each end of the arena; charged, passing as they met through the opposite ranks, then wheeled round and repeated the figure. Then followed the most intricate evolutions, forming large circles, breaking up into smaller ones, winding about in sinuous lines, pivoting around a centre, &c., the riders all carrying tilting lances bearing gayly-colored pennons. The spectacle terminated by the jumping with chargers by pupils of the school of the staff. During the afternoon the sun shone brightly through the glass roof of the building on to the brilliant crowd below, delighting the eyes, while the ear was charmed with the excellent music of the Garde Republicaine.

"AND THEIR WORKS DO FOLLOW THEM."

A SERMON BY REV. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, OF THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.

Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, D. D., preached yesterday at the Dutch Reformed Church, near the Court-house, Brooklyn. He also conducted the services. These were simple, consisting of alternate singing, prayer, and reading of the Scriptures. Judge Neilson, who is engaged in the trial of the Beecher case, was one of the congregation. Gen. Pryor and the foreman of the Beecher jury were also in attendance. After the singing of a hymn, Mr. Carpenter offered up prayer. He then read the seventeenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, after which the 473d hymn, "Rise my soul and stretch thy wings," was sung. Prayer was next offered up, and then the usual notices were read. The 426th hymn, "Though fate yet pursuing," was next sung. The preacher took his text from Revelation xiv., 13: "And their works do follow them." This general statement, he said, included four facts. First, their works did not go before them; faith carried the works in its train. To suppose otherwise was to suppose that the cargo conveyed the ship; that the cars pushed forward the locomotive. He spoke now of those who died in the Lord. No one received any passport to a higher state, or citizenship in that state, in virtue of anything he had done, or proposed to do. Nor had they any need, because they stood accepted on High as presented by Jesus Christ. If one came into an inheritance by a last will and testament, and if the testator's title was clear, so also was that of the inheritor. He understood that to be true of the higher order of humanity. Whoever entered heaven did so upon this ground solely. He entered into a world already constituted, a place prepared in virtue of what Christ had done. To enter upon that other life could not arise from anything transacted here, because the conditions of life were altogether different. It was as if Jesus Christ took us by the hands and led us in. "Pass this man," says the proprietor of a public building, "let him in and treat him well," and when the question was asked, "Upon what ground?" the answer came, "Because he belongs to me; I have invited him." So, he said, Christ invited us. Suppose he were to bring a letter of introduction to the head of a house, stating "This is my friend; take him in and treat him well," and suppose that after being admitted he were to propose to purchase a night's lodging, it would be set down either as gross ignorance or a deliberate insult. So we entered on the other life by Christ's invitation and guaranteed by Him. On no other possible ground could we enter it. Our works did not go before us, for Jesus had taken many who had had no occasion to do any work here. There were cradles in God's house, and the children that God had taken to himself had had no opportunity of working here. Said Christ to the poor penitent thief, "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise," and those who entered the other world on such an invitation were as safe as John was when he leaned his head upon the Master's breast. All concern for men's work must be eliminated, yet none the less were such works included. Suppose one were traveling, and his friend sent his servants to meet him at the depot; he would be told to take no uneasiness about his baggage, for as his friend took care of him so he would care for it. So it was with the Saviour. He saved us here, saved our lives, with all that they contain. Their works, therefore, did not go before those who died in the Lord. In the next place, the preacher said, their works did not attend them. There was something abrupt in what was called death. It shocked us by its swiftness, and even in the case of those who lingered and languished, the change was none the less startling. The transfer was just as sudden and abrupt in their case. Whether he fell down prone or lingered for days, the change was equally sudden, for one moment he was here and the next he was there. Suddenness was characteristic of all death. The difference was such as might be between two paths leading down to a river. Traveling along one, the river could be seen a long distance off, but the other came upon it abruptly—but the goal was the same. He had been often, he said, much impressed by the readiness of troops to obey orders. The officers would be in their undress, the men lounging about the barracks, when suddenly the order would come that the men should move. Then, as with a flash of light, the phalanx formed. Even so in this world men got unexpected orders, orders to mount, to march, to muster. Our life was one continual rupture and transfer. Yet with the servants of God there was continual readiness. Viewed from the standpoint of human reliance, some of these abrupt changes seemed inexorable, harsh, and stern. But not so with the child of God. He was not sent off the farm, but to another field. He knew it to be the Master's work, and he would carry it through. Even as a mother at mid-evening, looking up from her employment, said, "Children, it is high time to go to bed," so to the servant of the Lord there was no harshness in His summons, but only gentleness. Obeying it, he would enter into peace and rest, and his works would not attend him there. In the third place, the preacher said that men's works did not remain behind them. They lived under a relentless spell of change. Institutions grew up and perished; authors, whose works were sought after with avidity, gave way to fresh claimants. They knew what took place in the poultry yard. Each hen laid as many eggs as she could hatch, but yet how few hens hatched their own eggs. Even so it was with institutions and the immediate results of human labor. Places that knew them would know them no more. Let a man build the best house he might, and somebody else would tear it down or occupy it. In this portion of his discourse the preacher recalled a visit which he recently paid to his ancestral home. As he approached the place, he said his fancy sketched the entire picture. There stood the old cherry trees, the orchard, and the flower garden. He thought he could recall the tints of the gaudy tulips, fashionable once, fashionable no more, and most distinctly could he see the pleasant sequestered lanes. The whole scene was before him until he stood upon the spot, and then he saw how small and diminutive it seemed to have grown, and how the hedges appeared to have come together. He saw the place more distinctly through the medium of fancy than with the vision of the eye. So it was with churches and institutions. Go out into a city of old standing, and where a church once stood erected would be found a warehouse; where prayer was offered up, the car clattered, and where the faithful waited and watched, silence brooded. Christianity followed history, and history followed humanity. The chariot of the Lord had mounted our Sierras, and the truth of Heaven now flashed on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, carrying the Gospel and its trophies and triumphs over the world. It sometimes seemed as if the plan of heaven was like that of a good farmer, who enriched and improved the soil by a rotation of crops. It seemed as if institutions changed for the establishment of a firmer and purer faith. If one were to go into a watch factory, and see the hands being made in one room, and the wheels in another, he could not recognize that they belonged to each other, yet he knew that they could be brought together. But men's work did not remain behind them as they left it. What good was done was fugitive because it was on its way to the storehouse to be preserved until the revelation of the final day. But nevertheless "Their works do follow them." They were estimated differently, however, from the way in which they were estimated here. Here, they were estimated by their external surroundings, by their immediate and ostensible results. There, they were estimated by their intrinsic bearing on eternity. Here, it was thought that in order to do some good, there must be some conspicuous action; there, it was held that to give to the least of them was to give unto the Lord. Once in a while, he said, things were even singularly righted here. But the question was not here and now, but then and there. There and then, would lawyers, judges, jurymen, revisers, reviewers, stand together, and in the great revelation men would know, for the first time, who is who, and what is what. The servants of the Lord would stand there and see God's faith fulfilled and his hope realized, and then would they hear the voice, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Their works do follow them."

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE ROAD TO RUIN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Miss Florence Richmond, Mr. F. B. Warde

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE—RENATA DI FRANCIA, OR THE HUGUENOTS.—Mme. Ristori.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, BROOKLYN.—BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The new appointments made by the Mayor are much better than many persons looked for, considering the mistakes of the past few months. The Health Commissioner, Dr. JANEWAY, seems to possess the respect of his professional brethren—and he will probably find it less difficult to win the confidence of the public than he did to secure the good-will of his brother doctors. The Police Commissioner, Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH, was an efficient officer during the war, and that ought to be some guarantee of his success in his present office. Mr. HENRY F. DIMOCK is the Dock Commissioner, and Mr. HAYWARD, Tax Commissioner—both good appointments, so far as our information leads us to form an opinion. Mr. JOSEPH J. DONOHUE is the new Park Commissioner, and we can only express the hope that he will rise above party considerations in entering upon the duties of his post, and assist in preserving the public parks for the *public* use. He ought not to take up old quarrels upon his shoulders, but rather endeavor to promote harmonious action at the board for the general good. The Mayor has not been, of course, entirely free from Tammany influences in making these appointments, but he has done well, and we trust that the new Commissioners will reflect no discredit upon his choice.

It is an ungracious and certainly an unprofitable task, ordinarily, to find fault with the weather; but it cannot be denied that the very unseasonable coolness which has so far prevailed this Spring has been a serious detriment to many departments of business. It is not easy to make an estimate concerning a matter so general in its nature, all business men are agreed that a large pecuniary loss has been inflicted. This is the case especially with the dry goods trade, the fancy-grocery trade, the manufacture of carriages and harness, and other similar branches of business. There has also been very considerable loss to transportation lines on account of the bad condition of the earth roads in the interior. The canal will not be opened until the 18th, a delay of full two weeks over the ordinary time, and there is even some doubt whether the frost will be sufficiently out of the banks to admit of opening for navigation at the time announced. On the whole, without going into a controversy with the "oldest inhabitant," or challenging a comparison of almanacs, we may safely say that this is one of the most unfavorable Springs that we have had in many years.

According to the latest reply of Belgium to the note of Germany, the former power amicably evades any further discussion of the questions at issue. So far as any revision of the penal laws of Germany are concerned, Belgium declines to express any opinion. If those laws, when revised, shall hereafter be deemed unfriendly toward Belgium in their operation, there may be a remonstrance, as it is noticeable that that point is left unsettled. After all the debate, however, this particular war cloud may be said to have passed quite away.

Representations of considerable force are made touching the recent charges in the down-town Police Precincts by those who are affected by them. The removal of the Second Precinct Station causes a great deal of complaint, which, to those acquainted with the character of the precinct, and unacquainted with the motives for the change, seems very well founded. The gist of the complaint is that officers now have further to go to reach the station than before, and that this leaves the territory patrolled by them more exposed. In this territory are many manufactories of jewelry and other valuable and portable commodities, presenting the greatest temptation to burglars. It is our impression that the records of the precinct confirm the statement that it is a favorite ground for burglary.

The mind of the West is evidently bent on studying out the problem of the Presidential election. We learn from the *People's Paper*, published at Chicago, that next year will be a very important one—that "reminiscences will crowd the mind of the octogenarian, while the young America will look with admiring eyes on the spangle banner." We also find the future revealed in the following passage: "If we gaze along the political line, and as impartial journalists ask ourselves the question, who are the best men to govern this country? we pray that, although we have but a very limited number of good blood to select from, that, nevertheless, the United States of America is capable of selecting as its rulers, as President and Vice President, as able men as ever controlled the destinies of America." We were at first disposed to attach some value to the forecasts of this seer, but on reading a little further we found that he uses the word "emmorculate," apparently under the impression that it is the way to spell *immaculate*, and that he also spells "gubernatorial" "gubernatural." Evidently there have been no spelling matches in Chicago lately, or if there have been, the editor of the *People's Paper* failed to win the prize of a dictionary.

A GLANCE INTO THE FUTURE.

Of all the men who went to Cincinnati three years ago to found a new party, and to carry the Presidential election of that year, there was not one who possessed more common-sense than Mr. HALSTEAD. The long-haired school of journalists and lecturers, the *doctrinaires*, and the political schemers generally, were fully represented. But of plain common-sense there was not an overabundant supply, or, peradventure, such a man as Senator FENTON would never have been allowed to put the entire convention in his pocket and walk off with it. Those who knew the two Senators well, assured us all that as between SCHURZ and FENTON there was no comparison in point of ability. It is a matter much too delicate for us to decide, and therefore we merely quote the opinion of others when we say that Mr. SCHURZ was regarded as immeasurably the superior of Mr. FENTON. And yet we all remember how FENTON stepped in quietly and seized control of the convention, leaving all the *doctrinaires* immensely disgusted in the background, and thrusting Mr. SCHURZ himself upon the uppermost shelf. "SCHURZ and FENTON may not have been happy together since," is Mr. HALSTEAD'S explanation of FENTON'S absence from the Schurz dinner last week. The fact seems to be that no amount of "ability" will compensate for an utter want of tact, good management, and the art of leading other men.

Mr. HALSTEAD, as we have said, represented the element of common sense at Cincinnati. No doubt he must have been considerably taken aback when he looked round, three years ago, and saw the queer set which fate and political adversity had brought together in his own city; and if he was staggered at the Greeley nomination, it was only in common with nine-tenths of the people in the country. We cannot remember that Mr. HALSTEAD went very enthusiastically into the white-coat and deep-plowing campaign. He probably went home and had a quiet laugh over the whole affair, while Mr. SCHURZ and Mr. BOWLES improvised a touching duet on the theme of BALFE'S sentimental ditty, the "Heart bowed down." Mr. HALSTEAD has probably seen too much of men and the world to sit down and cry over spilt milk. He has been "independent," no doubt—but when was he otherwise? Surely no one ever cracked the party whip so fiercely as the Cincinnati candidate of 1872, in the paper which he controlled. From that point to "independence" was a long jump indeed. But Mr. HALSTEAD scarcely had to go a step, and he seems to be quite as "independent" of the "Liberals" to-day as he ever was of the regular Republican Party.

The "Liberals," however, have done one new thing—that is, they have changed their name. It seems to be rather hard on JOHN COCHRANE, ETHAN ALLEN, and Mr. FENTON'S promising disciple of the *Tribune*. They invented the title of "Liberals," and it is perhaps because they like it so much that it is now thrown overboard. The new party is henceforth to be called the "Independent Voters." It is rather an unhandy name, but perhaps that is of no great consequence. The great question is, where and what is the "party" which is to march under the altered flag? There are leaders enough, no doubt—in fact, it seems pretty clear that there are more leaders than followers. But even Mr. SCHURZ has not made it obvious what the proposed new party is intended to do in this wicked world. Mr. HALSTEAD is, as usual, more explicit. He tells us, through the columns of the *Sun*, that a "centre of correspondence" was established the day after the dinner to Mr. SCHURZ, "looking to the organization of the disaffected elements." This is what Mr. HALSTEAD further said on the subject:

"Reporter—When and how was this done?

Mr. HALSTEAD—It was done by friends of Mr. SCHURZ, meeting on Wednesday, the day after the dinner. They had a long and serious consultation, and meant business.

Reporter—Who were present?

Mr. HALSTEAD—I do not care to give a list of those present. I was present, but rather as a sympathetic spectator than an active participant.

Reporter—Were resolutions adopted?

Mr. HALSTEAD—No. It would have been rather too solemn under the circumstances to build a platform.

Reporter—Was a committee appointed?

Mr. HALSTEAD—Yes.

Reporter—Are you a member of it?

Mr. HALSTEAD—No. I do not know how to serve on a committee—never did such a thing.

Reporter—Can you give any further information about this movement?

Mr. HALSTEAD—Perhaps I could, but I do not feel at liberty to mention names and details. The consultation was in some sense confidential, and while I state the fact that there was a consultation, and that action was taken, and have nothing to conceal as to my own sentiments and the extent to which I participated, I must end this right there."

Is Mr. FENTON the "centre" in question—the head-centre? If not, Mr. HALSTEAD and his friends must take care that he does not make himself one. He jockeyed the entire crowd once before, and he is quite capable of doing it again. Men like Mr. SCHURZ are mere children in his hands. But at any rate, there is to be no mistake as to the candidate for the Presidency. There are to be no more "later Franklins" supported by their own private newspapers. Mr. HALSTEAD is for nominating CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS—for doing it this time beyond all possibility of mistake. He thinks that this nomination, with a good painted transparency, some old songs, and "wide-awakes in the old Continental uniform" would excite a "rally that would shake the ground." Here we much fear that Mr. HALSTEAD allowed his constitutional levity to get the upper hand of him, and that he began to chaff the reporter.

Failing Mr. ADAMS as a candidate, Mr. HALSTEAD suggests that the Liberals will probably throw the pleasing handkerchief to Mr. EVARTS. There is not a word to be said against either of these gentlemen, but they are not the sort of men to whom Mr. FENTON has been in the habit of lending his gracious countenance. Mr. FENTON "ran" the independent convention in 1872, and is just as likely as not to do it again. So that he must not be left out of the calculation altogether. The Democratic candidate, Mr. HALSTEAD thinks, is likely to be Senator BAYARD, of Delaware. And what of the Republicans? Are we not to be allowed a voice in the matter? Yes; Mr. HALSTEAD will accord us that. He believes that Gen. GRANT is making straight for a third term, but that he will fail to secure the nomination; and that the two most promising candidates at this moment are Chief Justice WAITE and Secretary BRISTOW. A shrewd guess, no doubt. But it is the unforeseen that happens. There may yet be another "surprise candidate" in reserve for the Presidency. However, we shall not attempt to lift the dark veil of the future. The soothsayers nowadays all come from the West. We may at least thank Mr. HALSTEAD for furnishing the belated public of these parts with a little mild amusement. If everybody will discuss politics as sensibly and as good humoredly as he has done, there will be fewer tempers lost and fewer friendships broken next year than usually strew the battle-field after a Presidential campaign.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ROMAN CLERGY.

The priesthood of the Church which acknowledges the authority of the Pope is not usually given to rash use of the newspapers. It has, on the contrary, a well-tested capacity for silence. And there is no doubt that its resolute maintenance of a patient and reserved attitude toward questions of policy has had much to do with the success of its plans. It has not often been burdened with those difficulties which crowd thick and fast on the use of a hasty tongue or a ready pen. It has generally avoided extreme committals which it is not easy to withdraw from or to sustain; it has not been in the habit of presenting its opponents with points of objection from its own utterances; it has contented itself with exerting with unflagging energy, at all points and constantly, but quietly, its utmost influence.

But in these later days, and especially in this country, the priesthood cannot entirely avoid the employment of the press. The new position taken in 1870 by their Church, in acknowledging the absolute infallibility of the Pope in his official utterances, and the duty of absolute obedience to the Pope in all his demands relating to the discipline and government of the Church, has made silence a very difficult matter. The Pope has placed himself in open antagonism to some of the most popular ideas of the times. He has especially and with peculiar bitterness and vehemence condemned the right of the civil power to the direction of the public schools, and the whole theory of popular schools open to the children of all classes, and freed from ecclesiastical authority, government, and interference. These are things to which the American public have long been accustomed, and are ardently attached. They will not readily see them assailed from any source without exacting from the assailants some open and conclusive statement of the motives for the assault. Therefore the Catholic clergy have found themselves from time to time impelled by the searching influence of a popular opinion too strong to be resisted, explaining their views on the public school question.

The latest contributor to the literature of this subject is Father P. LUDDEN, Rector of the Cathedral in Albany. Some time last month an article appeared in one of the local papers remarking on the fact that the two Roman Catholic Democratic candidates for the Board of Education in Albany were elected at the municipal election lately, while the two Protestant Democratic candidates were defeated. To this another of the local papers replied that it was unwise to unnecessarily introduce the element of sectarianism in public matters; that the gentlemen elected were liberal Catholics, and that only a portion of the Catholic clergy were in antagonism toward the public schools while the feeling of those who were so was not shared by the laity to any considerable extent. To this latter article the Rector of the Cathedral took exception, and addressed a long and very emphatic letter to the editor. He denied that a "portion" of the Roman clergy held different views from the remainder. He said—and our readers will notice that his views of the possibility of dissent among the clergy on this question are precisely what we should expect, from the language of the Vatican decrees and the Papal enunciations: "On a question of such vast importance as the religious and moral training of youth, there cannot be, neither is there, any division among the Catholic clergy. Plans and means may vary according to circumstances, but concerning the main question itself we are unportioned and undivided." He then proceeded to deny that there was any feeling of "antagonism" toward the public schools. But the feelings which he, in common with the remainder of the order to which he belongs, entertains he defined as follows: "It is true I am not in accord with them, don't believe in them, nor favor them as they are now carried on to the exclusion, on principle, of that which to the Catholic heart is the 'dearest thing on earth,' religion, Christianity, the sacred name of Him who ransomed the world. * * * Clearly stated, I do not favor them or approve of them, because I believe them essentially defective and inadequate to the right education and training of youth." It would be interesting to know, if this is the condition of mind in which Father LUDDEN and his brothers find themselves, what they consider to be the value of ordinary English words. If they do "not believe in" the public schools, if they do "not approve" of them, and consider them "essentially defective and inadequate to right education," then the step is a short one to "antagonism."

Moreover, the feeling the priesthood entertain toward the schools is not a passive or private one. They regard themselves, as Father LUDDEN declares, as the "divinely-constituted teachers;" the laity, as he also explicitly declares, are but "divinely-constituted hearers," and this relation can only cease when the Catholic Church ceases to exist. This, in our opinion, is a very frank and logical statement of facts. We do not see that it requires any special comment. Our readers can judge for themselves what bearing it has on the question of the readjustment of the public school system in this City so as to include the parochial schools.

TRAVELS IN THE AIR.

GASTON TISSANDIER, the sole survivor of the scientific party who ascended in the Zenith balloon, from Paris, on the 15th of April, believes that aeronautics may eventually come to mean something more than mere observations in the air. In a treatise written by him, in association with M. DE FONVIELLE, this intrepid aerial navigator says: "The *Great Eastern* was virtually discovered the day that the first savage dared to risk himself upon a river with no other support than the hollowed stem of a tree." "What would be said of a sailor who, a hundred years ago, abandoned his sailing vessel because he had a faint notion of steamboats?" On the other hand, Mr. JAMES GLAISHER, the British aeronaut, whose travels in the air have been among the boldest and most venturesome, seems to consider that the balloon is only an instrument of aerial observatory. He doubts if any system of steering, depression, and elevation can ever give to the ship of the air any other practical value than that of a point from which the phenomena affecting the laws which control the universe may be noted. But M. TISSANDIER, convinced of the ultimate success of efforts to discover the mysterious currents of the upper air, has persisted in his explorations until he has nearly lost his life. The vivid narrative of the voyage of the Zenith, published in THE TIMES of Sunday, will attract very general attention. It is the story of an expedition which gives some interesting results of aerial observations; and this was an undertaking in which, for the first time in history, voyagers lost their lives by being carried too far into the attenuated outer atmosphere of the globe. Lives have been lost before now, in consequence of the misadventures of aeronauts. Mme. BLANCHARD was precipitated from a burning balloon over Paris, in 1819. A monument on the French coast of the English Channel marks the spot where PILATRE DE ROZIER was killed by a too sudden descent, nearly a century ago; and the number of persons destroyed in like manner is doubtless very large. Our account of the ascent of TISSANDIER, SIVEL, and CROCE-SPINELLI, April 15, shows that these daring voyagers of the sky rose more than 24,000 feet in the air. Exactly how much higher than this the balloon went may never be accurately known. At that height, M. TISSANDIER lost consciousness; his companions were already unable to record their observations. Descending a few thousand feet, two of the aeronauts regained their senses, but as the machine once more shot up into the air they again became insensible, and when the denser atmosphere of the earth was finally reached only TISSANDIER remained alive. The others, in spite of the precaution of taking a supply of oxygen gas and an aspirator for using it, were suffocated in mid-air.

Against this extraordinary occurrence it is said that Mr. GLAISHER ascended to a height of more than 33,000 feet. This ascent was made by Messrs. GLAISHER and COXWELL from Wolverhampton, England, in September, 1862. In his itinerary of the journey Mr. GLAISHER puts the greatest altitude reached by the balloon at 37,000 feet. But this is not an accurate record. The historian of the voyage made his last observation at 29,000 feet. When he resumed, the balloon was descending at the rate of 7,000 feet a minute. How much the machine went up above 29,000 feet is, therefore, only to be guessed from the ingenious but not positive calculations of GLAISHER. At that height, we know, the machine was covered with hoar-frost, and COXWELL, whose hands had become frozen, dropped from the ring of the balloon into the car, and opened the valve by seizing the rope with his teeth. If the calculations of the two English aeronauts are correct they must have reached an altitude of seven miles above the earth's surface, or more than two miles greater than that at which the companions of M. TISSANDIER have just lost their lives. Even this is possible, however. The phenomena are variable, and one element of the presumed worthlessness of the observations reported from time to time is their variability.

It is said that science has gained something by the sacrifice of the lives of the companions of M. TISSANDIER. Indeed, it is already remarked that their extinction will nearly determine the limit beyond which human life cannot be supported in the atmosphere of the earth. This is not so certain. GLAISHER says he went up to thirty-seven thousand feet; and he and his fellow-voyager returned to tell the tale. And TISSANDIER outlived his associates. How much higher might he have gone? Hero of a hundred ascensions though he may be, he is not likely to answer that question for science. So far, the data collected by those who have explored the upper air for scientific purposes are curious, but not of absorbing interest. The temperature of the air and its hygrometrical states have been determined at different elevations, and to a considerable height—say five or six miles. Experiments to determine precisely the ratio of decrease of temperature with the increase of elevation, have not been conclusive; and even the observations intended to fix the temperature at which the air parts with its moisture have not actually settled anything. When DE FONVIELLE and TISSANDIER made an ascension some years ago, they found that a wine-bottle dropped from the balloon followed the course of the voyagers instead of falling vertically, so that it passed entirely over a village after it had been cast out of the air ship above. This, and a multitude of other singular phenomena, may help in time to supplement the world's knowledge of the laws which govern the universe. But the data on which must be based any definite deductions are capricious and exceedingly uncertain. Navigation of the air is a fascinating pursuit to those who have engaged in it. The study of the atmospheric currents, even avoiding exploration of the upper skies, affords a wide field for scientific research. But, after all, a century of experiment and observation has added very little to the science of aeronautics. There is no telling what may be accomplished, if we compare the Montgolfier balloon, of 1783, with the ship which may yet navigate the air as the *Great Eastern* plows the sea. Up to this date the general results are not very great.

STRIKES AND WORKING MEN'S EXPENSES.

It is remarkable to what an extent the persons who are engaged in the numerous strikes which we have recently had occasion to record leave out of view certain highly important considerations in regard to their own interest. This, it is true, is not exclusively characteristic of these particular strikes; for the same remark might be made respecting many of previous occurrence. Among the points which strikers seem seldom or never to think of, is the circumstance that every working man is, in supplying his own wants, indirectly or directly an employer of other working men.

That a rise in wages must necessarily come out of somebody's pocket is a truth so obvious that neither the leaders in strikes, nor their followers, can fail to see it. But many of them look no further than this. They are aware, indeed, that the employer pays the additional amount; but who pays the employer is a matter about which they often know little and care still less. Sometimes, indeed, especially where the capital is large and the number of hands great, they take it for granted that the employers are well able of themselves to be at the expense of the difference, and that they actually pay it out of their profits. In cases where it is plain that the employers do not or cannot do this, the strikers have not unfrequently an indefinite theory that the cost comes out of the pockets of rich people in general. But whatever may be their notions on the subject, the idea that the working men themselves bear any part of the expense appears never even to occur to them.

That an advance of wages in one department of labor might, if confined to that particular department, add little or nothing to the expenses of the workmen engaged in it, is unquestionably true. If the wages of hatters were doubled, the only articles for which any individual workman in a hat-making establishment would, in consequence of this increase, have to pay more would be out-door coverings for the head. But if, in addition to the wages of hatters, those of tailors and shoe-makers were also doubled, the increase in his expenses would no longer be confined to hats. Without attempting to say how much more he would in that case be obliged to pay for clothes and shoes, we may confidently assert that it would take a very appreciable percentage from his additional wages.

One of the favorite ideas of the leaders of strikes is that of securing to labor a portion of the profit which capital now absorbs. They seem to be entirely unaware that the inevitable tendency of a rise in the price of labor is to create a corresponding rise in the pecuniary value of property. A permanent increase in the wages of the building trades, for instance, would be certain to increase the sum for which the owners of houses can sell or rent them. This is a very simple illustration, and one in which the tendency in question is more easily traced than in some others; but there is no case that we can call to mind in which the tendency does not exist. We think we might even show that the price of land is thus affected; but we cannot now go into a discussion of that point. It will be noticed here that we admit that strikes really accomplish a rise in wages. We do this only for the sake of argument. How far it is actually true that strikes have occasioned the rise which has taken place of late years, is a point upon which we do not here express an opinion.

To show that these remarks are not mere theory, we need only make a comparison between the condition of working men in the last five years and their former condition. The wages of mechanics, operatives, and laborers are—or were previous to the financial crisis of 1873—on an average from fifty to seventy-five per cent., reckoned in gold, more than they were fifteen or twenty years ago. That their circumstances have not in a corresponding manner improved is a fact which everybody knows, and no one better than the working men themselves. We are far from saying that all the additional expense to which the families of working people and others are subjected is, even after making allowance for the difference between currency and gold, owing to the increase of wages. But a great deal of it certainly is; and fully enough of it is directly and manifestly thus occasioned to convince any reasonable individual that what we have here said is not merely the deduction of speculative reasoning.

We have only attempted to show that a general rise in wages would materially augment the expenses of the working men. We have not undertaken to demonstrate that the latter increase would entirely counterbalance the former. We are not at all sure that it would. But, without attempting to calculate the exact proportion of additional expense, we may safely say that it would be quite enough materially to strengthen the other objections to strikes. It is a question which at least admits of debate, how much, as a general rule, is made by those engaged in strikes, even on the supposition that the only loss to the workmen is that occasioned by the length of time they are unemployed. If it can be shown that in case of the strike being successful, the gain, which is opposed to the loss just mentioned, is to be reduced by an increase of the workman's own expenses, that reduction is evidently an item which ought to be considered in connection with the loss of time in calculating the general result.

AN EASY WAY OF DIVORCE.

It is generally known that the Roman Church regards marriage as a sacrament, and also that it does not admit or recognize divorce, except in virtue of a special dispensation from the infallible person, to whom it claims there is given supreme power to loose as to bind on earth. But some of the other tenets of this Church with regard to marriage are not so well known. It is to be remembered that the Roman Church recognizes marriage by Protestant clergymen, or by heretics, whatever their form of heresy. As that Church recognizes lay baptism, even at the hands of heretic laymen, so it recognizes the sacramental union of a woman to a man by even a civil magistrate, or by Friends' ceremony, and will not admit divorce from even such a marriage except by special interposition of the "Vicegerent of Heaven." There is, therefore, on this ground no special need, in case of a marriage between a Protestant and a Romanist, that the ceremony should be performed according to the rites of both Churches.

But although the Roman Church is thus broad in its recognition of marriage by and among heretics, it has some views, and attempts to exercise some power, in regard to the marriage of its own members, which are difficult to be reconciled with its professed views with regard to the institution in other respects, and which appear to be directly at variance with the policy of all countries in which marriage is treated by the law simply as a civil contract. The singular nature of the control which the Roman Church exercises in regard to marriage within its own communion will be best shown by an instance which has of late attracted much attention in Europe, and particularly in England. A Mr. GEORGE GORDON married the daughter of a merchant at Rio de Janeiro, and both parties being Protestants and British subjects, the ceremony was performed by a clergyman of the Church of England at the house of the British Ambassador. They lived together for twenty-five years as man and wife. During that time, however, Mr. GORDON was converted to the Romish faith, and at the end of it he married a certain Baroness VON BEULWITZ, who was of his new faith, the ceremony being performed in a Roman Catholic Church in Manchester. The next year a child was born to him of this second marriage. His first wife appealed to the courts in Edinburgh, where he appears to have previously lived, for the restitution of conjugal rights. He admitted all the facts alleged by her; but pleaded the law and the authority of the Roman Church in defense of his conduct. Briefly, he had consulted the most learned clergy of that Church in regard to the validity of his marriage with his first wife, and they declared to him that, whatever might be the binding efficacy of that ceremony, performed at his request by the English clergyman at the British Ambassador's residence in Rio de Janeiro, according to the law of the Roman Church it was null and void. Accordingly he married the Roman Catholic Baroness. There was no vagueness about the decision upon which he acted. It was not the mere opinion of eminent Roman Catholic clergymen. He appealed to the Roman Vicar Apostolic for Scotland, who, finding himself somewhat in doubt, referred the matter to the Roman Inquisition, which decided that the first marriage was null and void, and that he was at full liberty, therefore, to contract a second.

Whatever may be the issue of this unfortunate affair to one, or to both, of the ladies concerned, it is well that the position of the Roman Church on the question involved has been thus clearly set before the world. The ground on which the ecclesiastical council of Rome decided that Mr. GORDON'S first marriage was null and void from the beginning was, briefly, because, not having been performed by a Roman Catholic priest, it was, according to a decree of the Council of Trent, a clandestine marriage, and, also according to that decree, therefore void. There is a manifest incongruity in the position of the Roman Church in this matter, professing, as it does, to recognize all marriage as essentially sacramental and valid, and then setting aside marriages performed by heretic clergymen as invalid, not on religious or moral grounds, but because of a purely ecclesiastical decree in reference to clandestinity. But it is for the members of that Church to reconcile these two inconsistent positions. With their dilemma the outside world has only a speculative interest. But the social effect of this Church discipline is quite another matter. Mr. GORDON'S first wife was married to him in a manner as absolutely binding as possible The marriage would have been recognized without a moment's question in any court in England or the United States as giving her dower and her children inheritance. But there suddenly steps in the Roman Church, and declares to the man that as he has become a member of that Church since the ceremony was performed, he may repudiate his wife. In other words, he may cancel his matrimonial obligations by changing his creed. The case being well authenticated, it being of the present day, and the particulars being as we have set them forth, we think that it calls for some explanation from authorities more competent to give it than we profess to be.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE NUISANCE.

The property owners and residents of the west side of the City, adjoining Central Park, have at last appealed to the Legislature for protection against the nuisance which now threatens them from the proposed abattoir at the foot of Fifty-ninth street. We trust that the appeal will not be made in vain. A more flagrant violation of the public safety or of private rights we have seldom known. The neighborhood chosen for the location and operation of this monopoly has been not only determined by the efforts of private citizens, but also confirmed by the faith of the City in the laying out of its grand boulevards and parks, as one of the chief centres of Municipal improvement.

It is not surprising, therefore, to observe the expressions of popular indignation and the presentation of many urgent protests following upon the application made by the Abattoir Company to the Board of Health for a permit to erect their buildings. These protests have been unanimous from the property owners and residents of the west side, who have sent in over five thousand signatures; from public institutions in the vicinity, such as the Roosevelt Hospital and the great church and seminary of the Paulist Fathers, now in course of erection; from the school officers of the Twenty-second Ward, and also from our City Government by the resolutions of his Honor the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, officially presented to the present Legislature.

It is not necessary to discuss the action of our Board of Health in this matter. Whether they are right or not in their opinions concerning the advisability of concentrating the slaughtering of animals in large abattoirs, with the attendant operations of fat-melting, hide-curing, gut-cleaning, bone-boiling, &c., which are declared in their late ordinance to be species of *offensive* business, of one fact there can be no doubt whatever in the mind of citizens or of Municipal authorities, namely, that the neighborhood of West Fifty-ninth street, within a step of the Central Park, is no place to concentrate it. It would be an outrage to place it there or to connive in any way at its being placed there. No interests can possibly be served but those of a grasping monopoly or the insidious and dishonest schemes of speculators in real estate. We have no doubt that our law-makers at Albany will promptly crush out this offensive job. Any other than a unanimous vote for the bill now before them would place the dissentients under suspicions of a graver nature than we think they are willing to have imputed to them.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori is to act this week at the Lyceum Theatre. The performances then to occur will be the last in which Mme. Ristori will appear in New-York this season, and as they are limited in number to five, the play-goer will observe that no time is to be lost. This evening Mme. Ristori will perform in "Renée of France," a new drama by Giacometti, and to-morrow this piece will be repeated. Wednesday, "Marie Antoinette" is to be the attraction. Thursday an additional recital will be given for the Italian School Building Fund, when "Elizabeth" will be rendered, and Mme. Ristori will afterward interpret a poem in French, called "Les Adieux de Jeanne d'Arc." Friday Mme. Ristori is to have a benefit entertainment, when "Medea" and a two-act comedy, "I Pazzi per Progetto," will constitute the programme. A matinée rehearsal of "Lucrezia Borgia," on Saturday, is to afford the great artist an opportunity for leave-taking.

OBITUARY.

HENRI A. ZACHARIÆ, JURIST.

A cable dispatch announces the death of Henri Albert Zachariæ, the distinguished German jurist. Zachariæ was a native of the Duchy of Gotha, and at the time of his death was about sixty-nine years of age. He was graduated at the University of Göttingen, with the degree of doctor of laws, in 1829. He subsequently received the appointment of professor in that institution, and took part in the adjudication of many political and ecclesiastical questions arising in the unification of the German States. He was a member of the commission charged with the details of the absorption of the Kingdom of Hanover into the Confederation. In 1867, he became a member of the Diet of North Germany and took part in the preparation of the new Constitution. At the end of that term of service, upon presentation by the university to which he was attached, he was made a life member of the upper House of the Prussian Diet. Upon all the momentous questions which have agitated Germany during the past twenty-five years, this eminent publicist has written copiously and with force. Many of his contributions to legal literature, however, are more solid and permanent than these occasional pamphlets. His manuals of German criminal law and procedure are handbooks in the Empire, and his treatises on abstruse questions in jurisprudence are justly regarded as the works of great research and ability.

HON. THOMAS M. EDWARDS.

Hon. Thomas M. Edwards died at Keene, N. H., yesterday morning. He was born in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, was graduated at Dartmouth, and on his graduation studied and began the practice of law. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature of his State, and between that time and 1856 he served eight years. In 1856 he was Presidential Elector, and in 1859 was chosen Representative from New-Hampshire to the Thirty-fifth Congress. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, in which he served as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalist Convention, of 1866. He was also the first President of the Cheshire Railroad.

JAMAICA, HAYTI, AND CUBA.

THE MORANT BAY DISTURBANCE—TROUBLE IN HAYTI—A BRITISH CONSUL ASSAULTED—CUBAN SUCCESSES.

Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to April 24 are to the following effect:

It is difficult to decide now whether there was or was not sufficient ground for the recent scare in the St. Thomas District of this island. If there was any symptom of insubordination the prompt action of the Governor in sending a steamer of war to Port Morant checked the evil.

An effort is being made to establish a hydraulic lift dock in the harbor of Kingston, and for this $250,000 is required. A public meeting is called for the 27th inst. to consider the best means of carrying it out.

Rumors of an alarming nature have reached here from Port-au-Prince. There have been some disturbances at Port-au-Pais, on the north side, and the British Consul was assaulted and wounded. The commander of a British gun-boat wished to bombard the place immediately, but was prevented by the wounded Consul, who has since arrived in Kingston, on the gun-boat Swallow. Commodore Lyons, here, has sent a steamer-of-war to Port-au-Prince to demand explanations and indemnity for the outrage, under penalty of immediate retaliation upon the town of Port-au-Pais.

The British gun-boat Dryad, Commander Domville, from St. Jago de Cuba, brings news that the insurgents are reported successful in one or two engagements, and are burning estates.

ARREST OF A YOUTHFUL ASSASSIN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—John Wallace, the boy who stabbed James Miller on Tuesday night, in front of the Grand Central Theatre, was arrested this morning at his home. He will be held to await the result of Miller's injuries.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

CINCINNATI, O., May 2.—Vice President Wilson remains at Lexington, Ky., the guest of Gen. William Preston, until to-morrow morning, when he leaves for the West.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MRS. CONWAY'S FUNERAL.

THE SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF OUR FATHER IN BROOKLYN—AN IMMENSE CROWD PRESENT—ADDRESS OF DR. NYE.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Sarah G. Conway took place yesterday afternoon from the Church of Our Father, in Clermont avenue, near Atlantic, Brooklyn. An immense crowd thronged the neighborhood of the building in which the services were held, and the flags of the City were displayed at half-mast on the City Hall, Police Central Office, and in the different stations. Previous to the removal of the casket to the church, the remains lay in the parlor of Mrs. Conway's late residence, and were viewed by the most intimate friends of the deceased.

At 1 o'clock the casket was borne to the church and placed on a platform in front of the pulpit, where it was surrounded with many beautiful floral tributes. One of the most elaborate of these was from Miss Minnie Conway. It was a wreath supporting two hearts, above which rose a cross. On the cross was inscribed, in letters formed of violets, Miss Conway's family name, "Babie." On the two hearts were the words "Papa" and "Mamma." From Miss Lilian Conway came a bed of roses and white lilies, with the word "Mamma." The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks sent an immense cushion of white blossoms, bearing their initials, "B. P. O. E.," in violets. From the Brooklyn Theatre Troupe came two angels of sculptured marble, wreathed with flowers, and accompanied by a card with the inscription, "A tribute of affection from those who loved and served under her gentle sway."

'Ah, it is sad when one thus linked departs,
When Death—the mighty leveler of hearts—
Sweeps through the halls so lately loud with mirth,
And leaves pale sorrow weeping by the hearth.'"

The Brooklyn Olympic Theatre sent a bank of flowers with the inscription, "Our loss—God's will." The Academy of Music Trustees sent a handsome bed of white roses and lilies. A white cross was sent by Mr. Richard Thorn, a floral harp by Mrs. Barney Williams, a basket of white and yellow roses by Oliver and Lizzie Childs, a basket of white blossoms from Manager Thomas Donnelly, another from Mr. W. J. Florence, one from ex-Judge James Troy, and one from his brother Thomas Troy; a cross of white roses from St. Mary's Hospital, a cross of roses and geraniums from Mr. Samuel S. Morrison, a broken column from the Park Theatre Troupe, a harp sent by the florists Messrs. Weir & Sons, in the name of Fredrick Conway, and a wreath from A. Friedberg.

As the funeral cortege filed into the church the pall-bearers—Mayor John W. Hunter, ex-Judge Troy, Messrs. William C. Kingsley, Lester Wallack, Joseph Proctor, W. J. Florence, and Alexander G. Wood, and Judge McCue—took seats on one side of the main aisle. The family, consisting of Frederick and Misses Minnie and Lilian Conway, were accompanied by Mrs. Smith, a sister of Mrs. Conway, and Mrs. Farren, of the Brooklyn Theatre troupe. A voluntary was played upon the organ as they entered, and when they were seated the choir sang the dirge. The Rev. Dr. Porteous then read several passages of Scripture, after which the choir sang without accompaniment the part-song "Be thou faithful." Rev. Dr. Nye then read the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, beginning, "But now is Christ risen from the dead," and the choir sang, "Oh! rest in the Lord and He shall give thee thy heart's desire." Dr. Nye then delivered a short funeral address, rehearsing the life-work of the deceased and paying a high tribute to her purity and to her devotion to her husband and children. He concluded substantially as follows: "I don't propose to speak at length to those who are gathered here, who are in her profession, but suffer me one word. There is no necessary antagonism between the pulpit and the stage. Human life is not only work, but play. But if it is necessary to have art and pleasure, is it not also necessary to have the Church and Christ? It is fitting for me to recall that this woman elevated the stage. I ask you to strive to do the same. God grant that in this presence we may so order our lives that when the curtain drops and the play is over we may say, 'Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory, through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.'"

Dr. Porteous then offered a prayer, and, after the choir had sung "Tranquil and peaceful," Dr. Nye pronounced the benediction.

The lid of the coffin was then raised and the remains exposed to the view of the audience, who passed in single file around through the front aisle. Within the coffin was a plate bearing the inscription: "Sarah G. Conway, died April 28, 1875, aged 41 years, 9 months, 28 days." In the audience were the entire troupes of the Brooklyn and Park Theatres, Mr. and Mrs. J. Little, Miss Annie Reese, Mr. and Mrs. Hines, M. John P. Smith, Mr. Milton Nobles, Mr. C. F. Tayleure, Mr. Samuel Richards, Mr. Sol Smith Russel, Mr. Stephen Foster, Mr. Henry Smith, Mr. R. M. Reid, Mr. Chandos Fulton, Mr. A. R. Samuels, Mr. Walter Lamb, Miss Kate Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart J. Eaves, Mr. Charles Gaylor, Senator Pearce, Mr. H. H. Wheeler, Mr. James Jordan, Miss Nina Varian, Mr. B. H. Hodges, Mr. George Wren, Mr. —— Rhind, Mr. Patrick Campbell, Assemblyman John McGroarty, Alderman Dwyer, Mr. Felix Campbell, Mr. H. A. Fowler, Mr. E. Lamb, Mrs. Frank Murdock, Mr. Frank Seymour, Mrs. Howard, Gen. Fowler, Mr. W. V. Babcock, Mr. J. S. Edwards, Mr. E. L. Shannon, Mr. Bernard Peters, Mr. Charles Porter, Mr. Samuel Parker, Miss Lotta Murray, Mrs. Adelaide Merry, Mr. H. Eisner, Mr. A. Hinchcliff, Mr. Henry Harteau, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bishop, Mr. Frank Mayo, and Miss Rose Massey. The remains were borne to Greenwood, and laid beside those of the late Mr. Conway.

AQUATIC HOLIDAYS.

COMING CONESTS OF FAMOUS YACHTS—COMMODORE GARNER'S NEW SCHOONER.

Work in the ship yards is active, and ten or twelve days of fine weather will find two-thirds of the yacht fleet afloat. There is every indication of a very exciting season, as, outside of the regular regattas, a number of matches have been proposed between the new yachts which will make their first appearance and those with a reputation for speed already established. Vice Commodore Garner's new yacht is already matched against the Madeleine, owned by Commodore Dickerson, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and in all probability will also be afforded the chance of sailing against the Tidal Wave, Columbia, Phantom, and Alarm. The schooner Wanderer, owned by Mr. Stilman, of the New-York Yacht Club, is being altered from a centre-board to a keel yacht, and as the change is expected to give increased speed, she will be able to try conclusions with the Dreadnaught, Fleur de Lis, and others of her build. The sloops will have a very busy time, as Mr. Cornelius Roosevelt is very much pleased with the alterations he has made in the Addie, and intends making a severe struggle to attain the supremacy so long maintained by the Vision. The Messrs. Alexandre, the owners of the latter, are not going to relinquish the laurels they have won without a hard fight, and have already commenced selecting their crew for the Corinthian race, to be sailed on June 15. That event will probably bring out the Vision, Addie, Glance, Qui Vive, Alert, Wayward, Corning, and several others, and, as each yacht will be manned and sailed entirely by amateurs, there will be considerable excitement over the result. The second-class schooners, such as the Magic, Idler, Comet, Eva, Clio, Meta, Peerless, Triton, Agnes, and Ariel have no new aspirant to aquatic fame to battle with, but as the Ariel has been lengthened some twelve feet forward, and the Idler has had her masts lengthened, while the Comet has made some alterations in her rig, there will be some anxiety among owners to bring their yachts together.

Public attention is at present mainly attracted to the centre-board schooner now being built at the foot of North Seventh street, Brooklyn, E. D., for Vice Commodore W. T. Garner. Her keel is of white oak and comprises four pieces, two 54 feet long, which form the centre-board trunk; one aft, 50 feet long, which "tongues in" between the midship pieces, and one forward, 40 feet long, "tongued" in similar style. The bottom of the yacht is very heavily timbered. The timbers in the top and end frames are of locust and hackmatack; the stern frames are of oak and the deck-stanchions of locust. The deck frame is of Georgia pine. The inside ceiling is of yellow pine, and the hatch combings, partners, bitts, &c., are of mahogany. The centre-board trunk is built of solid oak as high as the water-line, and from thence to the deck of yellow pine. The floor timbers are of white oak, and stationed two feet apart from centre to centre. The cat-heads and breast-hooks are of oak, and the diamond gratings of mahogany. The dimensions of this new craft are as follows: Length over all, from knight-heads to taffrail, 150 feet; length on deck, 144 feet; length on the water-line, 121 feet; length of keel to the scharp of the forefoot, 118 feet; width of beam, 30 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 4 inches; length of overhang, 18 feet, and rake of stern, 14 feet; length of mainmast, 96 feet 5 inches; maintopmast, 60 feet; main boom, 90 feet; maingaff, 41 feet; foremast, 94 feet 9 inches; foretopmast, 55 feet; foreboom, 39 feet; foregaff, 37 feet; squaresail yard, 63 feet; bowsprit outboard, 30 feet; jibboom, from cap to hounds, 24 feet; bowsprit, 42 feet; maintopsail-sprit, 71 feet; foretopsail sprit, 67 feet; cleet of the maintopsail, 44 feet, and cleet of the foretopsail, 40 feet. The yacht will have a flush deck fore and aft, with a small cockpit at the entrance of the main saloon, which will be reached by a companion way, 8 feet long by 5 feet wide. The main cabin will be 28 feet square, with 7 feet standing-room, lighted by a skylight 14 feet long by 6 feet wide. The Commodore's cabin will be on the starboard side of the centre-board trunk, occupying a space 18 feet by 13 feet. It will be fitted as a sleeping apartment, and will open into a comfortable bath-room. On the opposite side of the centre-board trunk are three staterooms, measuring 9 feet by 7 feet, and each fitted with wash-basins and pipes carrying hot and cold water. Two large staterooms, 12 feet by 8 feet, have been arranged on the right and left of the companionway, and the rear is devoted to a large sail-room, reached from the deck by a scuttle. The rooms for the sailing master, first and second mates, steward, cook, and boatswain are all forward of the main saloon. The kitchen is 14 feet square, and fitted with all the latest improvements in the cooking line. There is a passage on the port side of the centre-board 4 feet wide, leading from the saloon to the kitchen. A bath-room, pantry, ice-house, and store-room are also to be found forward of the saloon. The forecastle contains three rows of berths and accommodations for twelve men. Pipes for hot and cold water have been laid all through the yacht. The rigging will be of steel wire made in England, and the sails will contain nearly 35,000 square feet of canvas.

THE ABOLITION OF THE SECOND PRECINCT.

OBJECTIONS URGED BY PROPERTY OWNERS—A SECTION OF THE CITY SPECIALLY ACCESSIBLE TO BURGLARS—A NEW INDUCEMENT OFFERED THEM.

The abolition of the Second Precinct, and the transfer of its territory to the First and Fourth Precincts, has caused much dissatisfaction among the residents and property owners who do business in that Ward. The territory now included in the First Precinct, under the late order, is bounded on the North by the centre line of Battery place and Fulton street; East, by the East River; South, by New-York Bay, and West by the centre line of Broadway and the waters of New-York Bay. The Station-house of this Precinct is No. 52 New street. The Second Precinct, before the transfer, comprised all that portion of the City lying between Spruce and Liberty streets, bounded by Broadway and Park Row on one side, and by the East River on the other. The Station-house, a commodious building, owned by the City, was at No. 49 Beekman street. This building was first occupied in 1853, and is now in good condition, and was thoroughly repaired and refitted only a few years ago at an expense of about $20,000. In this Precinct, the Second, there are probably more valuable goods, of the kind that can be easily carried away, and of a convertible intrinsic value, than any other in the City. For this reason the Second Precinct has always been the favorite ground for the operations of the burglars of the higher ranks of the profession, and incessant care and vigilance on the part of the Police are necessary for its protection. The property-holders say that although the number of patrolmen in that district has not been reduced, serious losses may occur by reason of the removal of the station-house. In that district there are numbers of manufacturers of watches and jewelry, dealers in precious stones, lapidaries, gold-beaters, assayers and refiners of the precious metals, dealers in cutlery and plated ware both of gold and silver, and manufacturers and vendors of many other kinds of goods which are very valuable, but easily carried away. Many of the buildings are occupied each by a number of tenants who carry on their businesses in one or two rooms, and are always compelled to leave valuable stock or materials in their safes. All these industries are continually exposed to the attacks of the burglars, who have frequently succeeded in eluding the watchfulness of the Police, and have carried off large amounts of plunder. The fact that in almost every instance the proprietors of the business places in this district leave them early on Saturday evening, and do not return until the following Monday morning, materially aids the burglars in their schemes. Many of the buildings are old, and there are many lanes, blind alleys, and courts, which afford place for concealment. Besides this, the whole surface of each block is built upon, and nearly all of the houses have flat roofs, and are provided with scuttles or skylights. Under these circumstances, burglars gaining access to one building can easily enter any other on the same block, from above, without anyone in the street being the wiser. The property-holders say that under the present system if an officer has to take a drunken man, or a prisoner of any kind, from Fulton street to the New Street Station-house, his post will be abandoned for at least twenty minutes or half an hour, and often for a longer time, and ample opportunity will be given for the thieves to get into a building, and secure the door before his return. Other objections are also urged. They say that if an officer finds a door open in the upper part of the Precinct, and has to examine the premises, he must go all the way to the New Street Station to get a lantern, and thus leave his post for twenty minutes or more. If a sick or wounded man be found in the same locality, he will have to be carried all the way to the same station-house, or an officer will have to go there, before an ambulance can be sent for to take him to the hospital. The arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, it is also urged, are almost invariably made in Fulton Market, or in Fulton and Beekman streets, and the most of them on Saturday nights of persons who have been paid off in the afternoon and have become intoxicated, going or coming home by way of the ferry. These arrests will keep the officers away from their posts at the very time they are most needed, and will afford frequent and most favorable opportunities for robberies.

THE FERGUSON DIVORCE SUIT.

Mr. Henry C. Ferguson, of Brooklyn, whose wife was arrested in Portland, Me., a short time since, whither she had fled, as was alleged, with a Mr. Rowe, taking with her a child aged four years, has commenced a suit for divorce in the Supreme Court of this City. Several affidavits have been filed in the case. The first one is that of the husband, who charges that on divers occasions his wife has been guilty of adultery with said Rowe, extending from 1868 to 1874, and that she was at the time of her arrest living in adultery with him. This his wife denies, and asserts that her reason for leaving her husband was because he abused her, and that she traveled from place to place because she knew she was being followed and watched, and she was afraid her husband would obtain possession of the child. She admits, however, that she has been several times registered at hotels as the wife of Rowe, but denies that there was ever any undue intimacy between them. Mrs. Ferguson's mother also makes affidavit to the abuse of her daughter by her husband. Mr. Rowe's affidavit admits that he was the escort of the lady in her flight from home, and that he registered his name at "his hotel" as "Mr. Rowe and wife," but says it was to prevent suspicion and baffle the detectives; and he denies all criminal intimacy with Mrs. Ferguson, and affirms that he was first introduced to her by her husband. Mrs. Rowe also makes affidavit and avers that she was cognizant of the friendly intimacy between the lady and her husband and approved of it, and that she was made the confidant of Mrs. Ferguson, with whom she sympathized.

THE FLORALIA.

The ladies now holding the fair with the above title at the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, beg to make it known that a superb sterling silver punch-bowl is now being voted—at this Fair of the Floralia—to the favorite newspaper editor. If the readers, compositors, and printers of all the newspapers would come and give one vote each—though it is not unlawful in this instance to "repeat"—two good things would be accomplished: One a welcome addition to the fund which the ladies are trying to raise in order to train and educate good cooks and other servants, and the other a chance of making a magnificent present to the editor of their choice. The fair will remain open three days longer, and a pleasant welcome awaits all visitors.

GAMBLERS ELUDING JUSTICE.

John Keller, the dealer in the faro bank at No. 616 Broadway, and the ten other men who were arrested with him on Saturday evening, on complaint of George Lewis, who had lost $4 at play, were arraigned yesterday morning, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Otterbourg. Lewis made a statement to embody as an affidavit to the effect that he lived at No. 318 Dean street, Brooklyn, and was a clerk in a wholesale crockery store, at No. 48 Vesey street; that he lost $4 at the game, and that Keller, whom he pointed out to the clerk, was the dealer. As soon as the affidavit was drawn, however, he declined to sign it, and asked to withdraw his complaint, saying that he had made it in the "heat of passion," and could not swear that any of the arrested persons had participated in the game. He was sharply rebuked by Justice Otterbourg, who accused him of trifling with the court, and remanded him to the custody of Capt. Allaire until other evidence is produced against the accused persons, who were bailed for an examination.

THE TUNNEL OPENING.

The completed sections of the sunken tracks of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, on Fourth avenue, were connected yesterday by the laying of the last rails. The first trains passed over the down track yesterday afternoon, and over the up track at 7 and 9 P. M. That portion left uncompleted on Saturday night occupied about seventy or eighty yards directly below the lower terminus of the Yorkville tunnel. About thirty men were employed early in the morning in laying the rails in time for the Boston express trains in the evening, and worked diligently throughout the day under the immediate direction of the Superintendent of the road. A large number of persons watched the operations of the men, who placed the last rail on the down track shortly after 3 P. M. A few minutes after an incoming train passed slowly down, followed after a short interval by another composed of empty open freight cars. The up track was completed a few minutes before 8 o'clock. The 7 P. M. train for Boston left the Grand Central Depot on time and passed over the newly-laid track, greeted by the deafening shouts of the spectators. No more trains can run on the old tracks, a broad gap having been cut in them near Sixty-fifth street, at which point they crossed over the new underground works.

CONSOLIDATION OF FREIGHT LINES.

A meeting of the officers of the Erie Railway, Great Western Dispatch, and Erie and Pacific Dispatch was held in St. Louis a few days since for the purpose of meeting the exigencies arising out of the recent consolidation of the two dispatch companies, and of visiting the offices and agencies in that city. Among those present were George R. Blanchard, Vice President of the Erie Railway Company; W. B. Duval, General Manager of the Great Western Dispatch; Samuel De Bow, President, and T. A. Lewis, General Manager, of the Erie and Pacific Dispatch; Samuel Hazard, General Western Agent of the Erie Railway; William Duncan, General Freight Agent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; James F. Alger, General Agent of the Great Western Dispatch, and Frank D. Russell, agent of the Erie and Pacific Dispatch. Under the consolidation, which took place May 1, H. R. Duval was made General Manager, and Samuel De Bow General Freight Agent, with head-quarters in this City, and T. A. Lewis Assistant General Manager, with head-quarters at Indianapolis, and James F. Alger is to continue in the position of General Agent of the consolidated line at St. Louis, and F. D. Russell will remain in charge of the Erie and Pacific departments of the line, at the same place. The consolidated company will carry out all contracts made by the Erie and Pacific Dispatch, and Mr. Russell will settle all claims against the old company as heretofore. This consolidation of the Erie freight lines is a part of a scheme of the present management of that company to more than double their present freighting facilities.

PROPOSED REPUDIATION OF RAILROAD BONDS.

The people of Newton, Sussex County, N. J., are making an effort to repudiate railroad bonds issued in 1868. At that time the Sussex Railroad was being built. The people of Newton desired to have the road pass through the town, and at a public meeting decided to subscribe $25,000 toward the building of the road. In 1872 the railroad company demanded the payment of the money. The subscribers were unable to pay, and procured the passage of an act authorizing the bonding of the town for the required amount. The bonds were issued on the credit of the town, and tendered to the railroad company in place of the money. The company hesitated to accept them at first, but, upon the solicitation of Judge Ryerson, finally did receive them. These are the bonds which it is now proposed to repudiate. The basis of the effort seems to be the fact that the town has derived less benefit from the location of the road than the town people expected. The railroad company is vigorously contesting the proposed act of repudiation, and much excitement prevails over the matter.

A DISTRESSING CASE OF DESTITUTION.

Yesterday morning a woman with two children walking by her side and a dead baby in her arms, wandered into the Pennsylvania Railroad switch house in Warren street, Jersey City. Coroner Lynch took her to the station-house, and she gave her name as Elizabeth Hughes. She had slept in the house of a woman in Morgan street on Saturday night, and when she awoke yesterday morning she discovered that her infant, which she carried in her arms, was dead. The woman with whom she had spent the night refused to allow her to remain any longer in the house, and turned her on to the street with her dead baby in her arms. The body was sent to the morgue, and County Physician Stout was notified. The woman and the children will be sent to the alms-house.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mme. Ristori and family are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Prof. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

David C. Cox, United States Pension Agent at Washington, is at the Gilsey House.

Baron R. Osten Sacken, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Hotel Brunswick.

C. P. Patterson, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Everett House.

Hon. J. W. Belcher and Hon. F. D. Steadman, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Theodore Yates, United States Army, and Gen. George J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, ex-Senator Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y., Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight and Nathaniel Thayer, of Massachusetts, and Rear Admiral Roger N. Stembel, United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE NEW IDRIA MINE.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF THE CONTROVERSY—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER TO EXAMINE THE LAND OCCUPIED.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—On the 20th of January the House of Representatives passed a resolution instructing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to employ special counsel to institute legal proceedings against the New Idria Mining Company to restrain the further waste of the property, and for the appointment of a receiver and the recovery of the possession thereof, and also for the recovery of the $7,000,000 in gold alleged to have been illegally and wrongly taken therefrom by that company, and such other action as the Commissioner may deem proper. The resolution also directed the Secretary of the Interior to withhold the issuing of any patent, and to allow no proceedings in his department for the purpose of issuing patents to the New Idria Mining Company on their alleged claim, and also that no proceedings be taken in the Department of the Interior to be had on the quicksilver mining claims now on file in the General Land Office and known as the "Cerro Bonita," "Andy Johnson," "Fourth of July," and "Boston" until the legal proceedings heretofore referred to have been finally determined. The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office said in official communications that they found it wholly impracticable and illegal to comply with this resolution, and the reasons for this conclusion having been reported to the President, he sustained them in their views. No action having been taken or considered likely to be taken by the department under the above-mentioned resolution, a clause was inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill directing proceedings to be instituted to test the title of the United States to the Rancho Panoche Grande and the Quicksilver Mines thereon, and appropriating $5,000 for the employment of special counsel for that purpose. The Senate struck out the entire clause, and while the bill was pending in the Committee of Conference the communication of the Secretary of the Interior and its enclosures were received, whereupon the Conference Committee made a compromise which was agreed to by both Houses as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause a careful examination to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether any person, firm, or corporation is now occupying any larger portion of the lands known as Rancho Panoche Grande than is authorized and allowed by the laws relating to mining lands, and that he make a full and detailed report of such examination to Congress at the beginning of the next session, and to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect this provision the sum of $5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated. Under this law the Secretary of the Interior recently appointed a Commissioner, who is now making the required investigation.

SARE OF A RAILROAD.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 2.—The New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad was sold yesterday by T. Beekman Westbrook, Referee, on judgments obtained by the Farmer' Loan and Trust Company, in behalf of the first mortgage bondholders. The road sold for $750,000, and was purchased by the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company representing the bondholders. It cost over $2,000,000, and runs from this city to Stamford, Delaware County, a distance of seventy-five miles. The bondholders meet on Wednesday to organize a new company, and the road will probably be speedily pushed through to Oneonta.

A WATER-SPOUT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 2.—A dispatch from Muskogee, Indian Territory, says a water-spout burst on Friday near Honey Spring, which was followed by the severest rain-storm for many years. Bridges and culverts were washed away, and the track of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad near Elk Creek, was submerged and undermined. No lives were lost.

A YOUNG BURGLAR SHOT BY A SPRING GUN.

BOSTON, Mass., May 2.—Some weeks since John W. Garland, a cigardealer on Beach street, set a spring-gun on his premises, and to-night Andrew McAuliff, a lad of seventeen, was fatally wounded by it while attempting to break into the store. Garland was arrested.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE MENNONITES IN KANSAS.

SUCCESS OF THE COLONY IN THE "VALE OF PEACE" IN THE ARKANSAS VALLEY—THEIR HABITS OF LIFE AND IDEAS OF CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITY.

From the Topeka (Kansas) Commonwealth.

About 3,000 Russian Mennonites located last year in southern Kansas, in the Arkansas valley. One of the most powerful inducements to bring them to Kansas was the passage of an act by the Legislature of 1874, amending the Militia law of 1868, so that all persons who, on or before the first day of May in each year, file with the clerk of their county an affidavit that they are members of a religious organization whose articles of faith prohibit the bearing of arms, shall be exempt from Militia duty. A translation of this amendment has been published by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, with a pamphlet description of Kansas lands, which has been sent to Russia by that company, and well circulated in the colonies. The fact that a good portion of the most influential of the colonies have now settled in Kansas, and are well satisfied there, will go far to induce the bulk of immigration which is expected during this year to come direct to Kansas, as it is the chief aim of these people to re-establish their former relations, and most of the late comers have left near relatives behind.

The whole number that came to America last year was 6,356, distributed as follows: Dakota, 1,000; Manitoba, Minn., 75; Nebraska, 400; Kansas, 2,980; Eastern States, 750.

Their settlements in Kansas are in Marion, McPherson, Harvey, Reno, and Barton Counties, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. They purchased of this railroad company 150,000 acres of land, at from $2 50 to $3 per acre, paying for the same mostly in advance, though a portion was purchased on five and eleven years' time. The policy of the railroad company toward these people has been liberal and very satisfactory to them. Seventeen car-loads of freight were transferred at the expense of the company from Philadelphia to their Kansas homes, and all freight and transportation were free to them over the company's road for the first three months. The company also erected several large reception houses, 200 feet in length, in which they could reside until they constructed their own dwelling-houses.

The principal Mennonite settlement in Kansas is in the southern portion of Marion and the south-eastern portion of McPherson Counties. They have located a town about six miles west of Marion Centre, which they have called Gnadauau, or "Vale of Peace." They have already erected about thirty houses, all of which are occupied by families. Some of these houses are of wood, of modern American construction, but most are patterned after their Russian domiciles, and present a unique appearance. They are merely skeleton roofs, thatched with grass, and furnish accommodations for both man and beast. About eighteen miles north of Newton are the large wooden barracks erected for the Mennonites by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, which offered temporary quarters until permanent habitations can be erected. These barracks are filled with families, and present a curious medley of business and domesticity. Sixty-four frame houses, erected at an average cost of $542 each, are within sight of these barracks. The colony is located in the heart of the region which was desolated last Fall by the grasshoppers, and great want and destitution would have prevailed there among the primitive settlers had it not been for the opportune assistance afforded them in the shape of remunerative employment by the Mennonites. At Halstead, a station on the railroad eight miles west of Newton, they have erected a dam and grist-mill, at an expense of $20,000, and they have just completed a hotel there. Halstead will doubtless become their business centre, though they seem disposed to trade where the best bargains can be procured, irrespective of the nationality or religion of the seller.

They are a quiet, inoffensive, plodding and honest people. They seem to have no other worldly ambition than to earn an honest living. In all their faces, of both sexes, a mean countenance cannot be found. They are ungainly in figure, and the women are cross-grained and ugly, though, possibly, a portion of this ugliness might be attributable to their painful plainness of dress. No display of jewelry, silks, fine bonnets, elegant head-dresses, or high-heeled shoes is made by these ladies. They labor in the kitchen, and, for amusement, they spell their male lords in the field, with the plow and hoe. The men have no political ambition, while, as is well known, they have an inherent aversion to military operations and glories. They are opposed to both military and civil law, and no officer of any kind can be a member of their community. They have their own local government, and all disputes are settled by arbitration. Being non-combative and indisposed to avail themselves of the protection of our civil courts, it is to be feared that some of our avaricious Jayhawkers, who have no respect for the moral law, will cause them trouble whenever they obtain portable property worthy of purloining. None have, as yet, obtained naturalization papers, and the prevailing sentiment among them is against naturalization, but, doubtless, their necessities will force them into citizenship.

FRENCH SENTIMENT CONCERNING GERMAN POLICY.

M. About writes as follows in the *XIXème Siècle* in relation to the attitude of Germany. It will be seen from the conclusion that he believes Germany is merely making Belgium a stalking horse to attack France:

"The arguments which Mr. Disraeli so prodigally brought forward to reassure the people of pacific England were composed, like all things of this earth, of good, bad, and indifferent. But the best reason the honorable Minister gave in favor of European peace was unquestionably this—viz., that 'Germany had not replied to the answer of the Belgian Government.' A friendly remonstrance had been sent from Berlin; a loyal explanation had been returned from Brussels; and there the matter had ended. The lamb of the fable had proved that he did not trouble the water, and the sincerity of his language had disarmed his terrible complainant; the strong respected the right of the weak, and everything was for the best in the most equitable of worlds. Great Britain and some of her neighbors were still under the charm of the benignant speech of Mr. Disraeli, when, lo and behold! the *North German Gazette*, in an article on the 12th inst., suddenly renewed the offensive. The semi-official organ of the great Chancellor took exception to those benighted Governments which still believed that a legislation, however excellent in itself, might defy all criticism. Some independent States had flattered themselves on having attained the object of modern civilization by balancing the rights of order and the rights of liberty. All this, however, was to be knocked on the head; a law was not valuable 'unless it satisfied international obligations'—that is to say, unless it was accepted by all neighbors who possessed plenty of cannon. 'Everybody for himself, and God for all,' says the proverb, but that must be altered into 'God for all, as much as you please, but cannon above everything.' Heaven forbid that we should contest a theory so fearfully practical. If the speech of Mr. Disraeli did not strike us as very serious, the article of the *North German Gazette*, on the contrary, appeared to us very momentous; and all who knew what such language meant prepared for fresh events. We have not had to wait long. The day before yesterday we were informed that M. de Perponcher, the German representative, had renewed the complaints of his Government apropos of a pamphlet published at Antwerp. Now we have the telegraphic account of what took place in the Belgian Chamber yesterday, from which we learn that M. d'Aspremont-Lyndon, the Minister of King Leopold, has received another note from the German Government. That note, which was not read, was only twenty-four hours' old; it did not mention any fresh grievance, but what is a hundred times worse, it 'contains an interpretation of the principles of international right.' The *North German Gazette*, therefore, was directly inspired, and and we were right in believing that it did not speak in its own name. The royal declaration of the Belgian Minister deeply affected the Belgian Deputies, but did not upset them. Let us render homage to the representatives of a proud and pacific nation, our near relation; they showed themselves fully equal to the situation. Clericals and Liberals agreed to adjourn the debate raised by M. Dumortier, who did not insist on urgency. Belgium, suddenly placed in the vanguard of modern civilization, accepts the honor with as much wisdom as prudence. Let us follow her example. And why? Why, it may be asked, do I mix up France in an affair in which her name has not been officially pronounced. Because Germany, by annexing a part of our territory, has inflicted on herself the task of thinking day and night of France; because the powerful creators of the new German Empire are condemned to guard against us two provinces which they unnecessarily took from us, because nothing will dissuade them from believing that all our efforts tend toward a speedy *recanche*; and because they see no hope of durable peace before France is utterly annihilated. Therefore, whatever difficulty may arise in Europe, whenever Germany attacks one of our neighbors, we must always act as prudently and carefully as if the arms of Germany were being directed against us from behind the body of a stranger."

THE FATAL BALLOON ASCENSION.

The well-known English æronaut, Mr. J. Simmons, writes as follows to the London *Daily Standard*:

"I have read in this day's papers, with profound sorrow, of the sad end which has befallen the two persons who ascended with the balloon, the Zenith, yesterday, in France. I, therefore, ask you for a small space, in the hope that my remarks may contribute a link in the evidence to assist the proper authorities in prosecuting their painful duty upon the inquest. I cannot believe that, as stated, asphyxia was caused by the rarefaction of the atmosphere, from the fact that on the 9th of July last I attained an altitude far over that reached by the unfortunate men whose lives have now been sacrificed, and the time occupied in my rapid ascent on the occasion to which I refer was only one-fiftieth of the time occupied by the ascent of the Zenith yesterday. Many thousands in London will bear me witness in this, and your readers will remember the lamentable occasion to which I allude—the fall of M. De Goof. His weight was 170 pounds, and that of his apparatus was the same, making a total of 340 pounds, which in one instant dropped from my baloon without my having received the slightest warning; it was therefore impossible for me to have discharged what I should have considered a necessary quantity of gas; and had my balloon not been constructed to allow the escape of gas without injury to the aeronaut I should have been suffocated. The weight of the aspirateur which was yesterday thrown out of the Zenith was eighty pounds, and as we are told that both of the deceased had made successful ascents we would conclude that they should have been prepared for the rapid ascent consequent upon the discharge of so great a quantity of ponderable matter even as eighty pounds. It would, therefore, appear that they had not the proper means at command to discharge the requisite quantity of gas above the level of their mouths, and my firm conviction is that the unfortunate men were killed by inhaling gas, and that the apparatus should have been constructed so that it would have been impossible to inhale the carburetted hydrogen in quantities sufficient to destroy human life."

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN DETROIT NEXT WEEK—THE PROGRAMME.

The general meeting of the American Social Science Association will commence in Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday, 11th inst., and continue four days, or until the reading and discussion of papers are ended, should they occupy less time. There will be general meetings, and papers will also be presented before sectional meetings. A circular from the Secretary says:

"It is the wish of the Association to make the Detroit meeting eminently an occasion for debate, in which the opinions of able men from all sections of the country may be expressed, listened to, and compared. With this object in view, upward of fifty persons of special acquaintance with the various topics considered have been invited to take part in the discussions. Ample time will be given to each subject, and when the speakers particularly invited have been heard, the question will be open for discussion by the members of the Association present."

The order of proceedings will be as follows:

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

1. An address by the President of the association, Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut.
2. A paper by President James B. Angell, of Michigan University, on "Progress in International Law."
3. A report from the Secretary of the Health Department, Dr. D. F. Lincoln, introducing papers on "The Health of Pupils in the Public Schools."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

4. A paper on "American Finance," by Hon. James H. Garfield, Member of Congress, of Ohio.
5. A debate on "Problems of Trade and Industry in the Southern States."
6. Papers by Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, on "The Financial Policy of England and of the United States," and by George Walker, of Springfield, Mass., on "The Financial Experience of France a Lesson to the United States."
7. A conference of boards of public charities, for the consideration of questions relating to pauperism, insanity, the care of neglected children, &c. (This is a sectional meeting, continuing through the day.)
8. A continuation of the papers upon "The Health of Pupils in the Public Schools." (Sectional meeting, lasting all day.)

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

9. A report from the Department of Social Economy, introducing papers on "Homes for the People," "Life Insurance for the Poor," and "Medical Charities."
10. A paper by Elizur Wright, of Boston, on "Life Insurance for the Poor."
11. The Conference of Boards of Public Charities, second day's session. (Sectional meeting, as above.)
12. A paper by Prof. William T. Harris, of St. Louis, Mo., on "Ideal Education in America."
13. A paper by Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, on "Immigration."

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

14. A paper by Prof. William G. Hammond, of Iowa City, on "Legal Education in the West and North-west."
15. A paper by Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York, on "The Experiment of Civil Service Reform in the United States."
16. A report by John M. Forbes, Esq., of Boston; Dr. John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, and Henry Willard, of Boston, on "The Railroad Question in the United States."
17. A paper by David A. Wesson, of Stuttgart, on "The Relation of Church and State in Germany."
18. A paper by Prof. C. A. Kent, of Detroit, on "The Organization of Political Parties."
19. A paper by Rev. W. G. Eliot, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo., on "The Treatment of the Guilty."
20. A report by the Secretary of the association, F. B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, on "The Work of Social Science, Past and Present."

Papers and reports are also expected from Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Nathan Allen, of Massachusetts, and others.

CUSTOMS DECISION.

THE RULE OF LAW AFFECTING THE DATE OF ORIGINAL IMPORTATION.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The following circular has been sent from the Treasury Department to the Collectors of Customs at several of the principal ports throughout the country:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1875.

SIR: The Department decided in substance on the 24th ult. that the act of July 14, 1870, made no change in the rule of the law existing when that act was framed, as to the date of original importation, and since that any previous decision inconsistent with this view must necessarily be overruled. As a necessary consequence of this decision, the Department on the 26th ult. suspended temporarily, by telegrams directed to Collectors at the several ports designated in the act of 1870, and acts amendatory thereof, the further allowance of damage on merchandise arriving at their respective ports as ports of final destination, and also withdrawals from warehouses without additional duty, after one year from the date of arrival at the first port. The withdrawals thus suspended are withdrawals for consumption on payment of duties, the instructions of course not affecting withdrawals for exports. Referring to the several sections of the act of 1870, as re-enacted in the Revised Statutes (sections 2,990 and 2,997,) you are requested to report whether it is or is not practicable to make within ten days from the date of original importation at the first port due examination for allowance of damage incurred on the voyage of importation as to merchandise intended for immediate transportation under the provisions of said act. If you find such examination impracticable, you will state your reasons for that opinion. If you find it to be practicable, you will please suggest such rules and regulations as may be deemed expedient for carrying the same into effect. In this connection it is proper to state that although the department has deemed it necessary to suspend said allowance at ports of final destination, such suspension does not in any manner affect the right of importers at their option to claim damage allowances at ports of first arrival under the act of 1799, Revised Statues 2,926, 2,927, provided they waive as to the damaged merchandise the privilege of immediate transportation under the act of 1870. A report is desired at as early a date as may be consistent with a careful consideration of the subject. I am, very respectfully,

(Signed,) B. H. BRISTOW,
To Collectors of Customs. Secretary.

NEW PRETENSIONS OF THE RUSSIAN NOBILITY.

A St. Petersburg letter published in *Galignani's Messenger*, gives the following: "If the late session of the Assembly of Nobles at Moscow presented some curious specimens of the state of mind which now animates that class, and of the sudden desire which appears to have seized on them to create some imaginary privileges to replace the real benefits they have lost, the meeting at St Petersburg has gone still further in the pretensions and aspirations expressed. At the former city we were told of the inherent qualities of the Russian nobility in *corpore*, flowing in their blood from generation to generation, and also heard of the necessity for raising the question of their family prerogatives. Those assertions were, however, made in after-dinner speeches at the banquet given by the ex-Marshal Prince Mestchersky, and such eloquence requires to be treated with a little indulgence. At St. Petersburg things pass off differently, and those aristocratic dispositions assumed a character more serious and more worthy of attention. The nobles, or rather a fraction of them, discussed seriously the question of recovering political rights which would compensate, if not for the material advantages lost by the emancipation of the peasants, at least for the power attached to the possession of serfs. A committee was chosen to draw up the plan of a new rural administration in the place of the self-government of the populations, and in which all the classes of society would be called on to participate, but in which the lion's share would be given to the nobility. Two schemes, one put forward by that body, under the Presidency of Prince Lobanof-Rostorsky and the other due to the pen of Count Orlof-Davidof, were submitted to the present session and were the subject of an animated discussion which has found an echo in the press. The two plans although differing in the details, are almost identical in substance, and comprise the aristocratic and feudal doctrines which are to be met with in all European nations, England excepted, and which are no more a special characteristic of Russia than the revolutionary or communist theories of the Nihilists. The idea is still to put the Judge and the patrimonial administrator in the place of the late proprietor of serfs, and to make him again, under one name or another, the supreme master of those peasents which it is so painful to consider as equals after having had the disposal of them as chattels for centuries."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The total loss at Montpelier, Vt., by the destructive fire of Saturday morning, will reach to about $114,000, of which about $58,000 is insured. The losses of the insurance companies are nearly as follows: Vermont Mutual, $28,000; Westchester, $4,000; Globe, $5,500; Amazon, $2,200; Lycoming, $3,500; Windsor County, $300; Fame, $1,100; Kansas, $2,500; Hudson, $1,100; Connecticut River, $750; Champlain, $750; Planters, (St. Louis,) $1,000; Merchants', $200 Citizens, $1,480; Farmers' Mutual, (Montpelier,) $4,000; other companies, $1,500. This and the late previous fires have destroyed about one-half of the business portion of the town, but a new hotel on the site of the old Pavilion, and blocks of stores are already in rapid progress, and many of Saturday's sufferers are already making arrangements to rebuild during the coming Summer.

A fire at Hillsboro, Ohio, at 1 o'clock yester-morning caused a total loss of about $23,000. The principal losers are John A. Smith, (in whose building the fire originated,) $10,000, fully insured; J. J. Brown, Druggist, $8,000, insured for $4,000. The remainder is divided among a number of sufferers who lose small amounts. The origin of the fire is unknown.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of No. 75 Grand street Brooklyn, occupied by Mr. Jacob Ferares, a second-hand clothing dealer, damaging his stock $500. He was insured for $1,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The building, owned by Solomon Mundy, was damaged $100. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The basement of the four-story brick building, No. 152 West street, occupied by Camp & Milleman, provision dealers, was damaged $200 by fire, yesterday morning.

The Methodist Church at Rockport, Mass. was destroyed by an incendiary fire yesterday morning; loss, $18,000; insurance for $5,000.

The house of Jared Starr, in Newington, Conn., was burned yesterday. Loss, $8,000, on which there is an insurance of $3,000.

R. J. Smith & Sons' whip shop at Southampton, Mass., was burned on Friday night. Loss, $4,000; insured for $2,000.

James Black's house at Florence, Mass., was burned on Saturday. Loss, $4,000; insured for $2,500.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

T. C. Thomson, a wealthy farmer near Keene, N. H., hanged himself yesterday while his family were at church.

The United States sloop of war Shawmut, Zorton, from a cruise to the Bahama Islands, arrived yesterday at Port Royal, S. C.

Don't irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough when a remedy, safe and certain as Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be so easily procured. Sore throat and lungs are speedily helped by it.—*Advertisement.*

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—Twelve years' practical experience. House and hotel annunciators. Electric call bells all kinds. Holmes' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 571 Broadway.

Strength, Vigor, and new Life are the certain effects of taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protoxide of iron.)

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104½ Fulton st.
Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

DUYCKINCK—HALL.—On Thursday, April 29, at the Church of the Incarnation, New-York City, by Rev. Dr. Flagg, assisted by Rev. Dr. Brooks, DUDLEY DUYCKINCK, of Brooklyn, to MARY A. HALL, daughter of W. E. Hall, Esq., of New-Orleans.

MINER—WAY.—On Thursday, April 29, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., EDWIN MINER, M. D., of Brooklyn, to LUCY G. WAY, of this City.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday April 30, 1875, ELIZABETH, wife of Daniel Bradley, (formerly of Ridgefield, Conn.) aged 60 years, 8 months, and 9 days.

Funeral services at the M. E. Church, Orange, Tuesday, May 4, at 2 P. M.

☞ Newburg, N. Y., and Danbury and Norwalk, Conn., papers please copy.

BRAINERD.—At Old Lyme, Conn., April 30, 1875, Rev. DAVIS S. BRAINERD, aged 62 years.

Funeral Monday, May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family invited to attend.

BURROUGHS.—In Brooklyn, April 30, NELLIE MORRIS, youngest daughter of the late Charles Burroughs, of Trenton, N. J.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D., Monday, May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLICK.—At his country residence, Lawn View, Flushing, Long Island, April 30, Hon. OLIVER CHARLICK.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 3:30 o'clock. A special train will leave the Long Island Railroad Depot, Hunter's Point, at 2:45 o'clock, on the arrival of which carriages will be in waiting to convey friends to his late residence. A special train will also leave the Flushing and North Side Railroad depot at 3 o'clock P. M. for Broadway Station, near his late residence.

CUSHMAN.—On Saturday morning, May 1, at his residence, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Church, 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday afternoon, May 4, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DENNISTOUN.—At his residence, No. 10 West 20th st., on Friday morning, 30th inst., WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, in the 71st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother Thomas, are invited to attend the funeral service, from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hall,) corner of 19th st., on Monday morning, May 3, at 9:30 o'clock.

The Trustees of the Eastern Dispensary are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of their late President, Mr. William Dennistoun, from Dr. Hall's Church, 5th av. and 19th st., on Monday, May 3, at 9:30 A. M.

JOHN T. WILLETTS, Vice President.
RUSSELL RAYMOND, Secretary.

ELDER.—On April 27, of dysentery, on board the steamer City of Peking, on her voyage from China to San Francisco, D. RIKER ELDER, aged 36 years, youngest and only son of George and H. E. Elder, of Stamford, Conn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Foreign papers please copy.

ELLIOTT.—On Staten Island, April 29, Dr. SAMUEL MCKENZIE ELLIOTT, of Inverness, Scotland.

The funeral will be from his residence, near Sailor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island, at 2 P. M., Monday, May 3.

GORREN.—Suddenly, in New-Orleans, on Saturday, May 1, DANIEL GORREN.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GREEN.—At his residence, No. 10 Washington square, on Thursday, the 29th inst., JOHN C. GREEN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the University Place Church, Monday, May 3, at 11 o'clock.

HASELL.—On Sunday, May 2, after a short illness, at her late residence, Stevens Buildings, HANNAH MORGAN, wife of Bentley D. Hasell, in her 41st year.

The remains will be taken to Saugerties, where the funeral services will be held.

☞ Western and South Carolina papers please copy.

HOPPER.—At Caracas, Venezuela, on the 1st day of April, MARGARET, wife of Rev. Andrew Hopper.

The funeral services will take place from her late residence, No. 765 High st., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—At Greenwich, Conn., on April 29, suddenly, of pneumonia, JAMES H. KNAPP.

Funeral from the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, on Monday, May 3, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Trains from Grand Central Depot at 7:10 and 9:05 A. M.

LUDLUM.—Suddenly at Nyon, Switzerland, BENJAMIN BIRDSALL LUDLUM, son of the late Nicholas Ludlum, of this City.

MARTIN.—On Friday, the 30th inst., after a short and severe illness, EDWARD MARTIN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother Andrew, his brother-in-law, John H. Martinhoff, and his nephews, James and Henry Campbell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence No. 94 Madison street, on Monday, the 3d inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul; from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

ROCKWELL.—At Morristown, N. J., Friday, April 30, of pneumonia, after a short illness, SARAH HARWOOD, widow of the late David Rockwell, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family, and of her son in-law, Samuel S. Halsey, are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, on South st., on Monday, May 3, at 12 o'clock M.

ROFF.—On Sunday, May 2, ELIZABETH, wife of Abraham Roff, in the 65th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's issue.

STUDWELL.—At Plainfield, N. J., May 1, of scarlet fever, ALBERT LEANDER, youngest son of Leander M. and M. Carrie Studwell, aged 8 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 4, at 11:30 A. M., from the Chapel of St. Ann's on the Heights, Brooklyn.

TUCKER.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 30 1875, in the 74th year of his age, WILLIAM TUCKER, for many years President of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, and also Trustee of the Bleecker Street Savings Bank, and of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, in this City.

Funeral services on Monday, May 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., which the friends are invited to attend.

VANDERVEER.—At Flatbush, Long Island, Saturday, May 1, ELIZA VANDERVEER, widow of the late Dr. Adrian Vanderveer, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Vernon av., Flatbush, on Tuesday, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHEELOCK.—May 1, at No. 34 West 15th st., of apoplexy, EDWARD C. WHEELOCK.

Interment at Forest Hills, Roxbury, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS. A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK:

The undersigned, your fellow members, beg to call your attention to the annual election for officers, to be held on Thursday, May 6, at the rooms of the Chamber, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The importance of these elections, in respect to the honor and influence of the Chamber of Commerce, has so frequently been looked upon with indifference, or forgotten, that any opposition to regular nominations has long since ceased.

The welfare of the Chamber, at this juncture, requires a new enthusiasm in its behalf to be aroused among its members, so as to take it out of the groove, or rut, into which it is now running.

The usefulness of the organization, and its influence over the commerce of the City and State of New-York, demand that its Chief Officers shall have the reputation of sound and practical views on the subjects of Finance and Trade, instead of speculative and doubtful theories.

For these reasons the undersigned are dissatisfied with some of the names on the regular ticket, nominated in the old way; we, therefore, call your attention now to these matters, instead of waiting until the day and hour of the election, when it would be useless to protest, and too late to organize for the defeat of objectionable candidates.

We recommend a partial departure from the old routine, and cordially indorse the names that have been substituted for some of those upon the "Regular Ticket."

Again impressing upon you the importance of your attendance at the approaching election of officers for the ensuing year,

We are, very respectfully, yours,

Benj. B. Sherman,	Edward S. Jaffray,	Charles Watrous,
B. G. Arnold,	Jas. M. Constable,	Josiah O. Low,
J. P. Morgan,	William Lottimer,	Chas. E. Beebe,
H. F. Spaulding,	Jacob Wendell,	Wm. J. Beebe,
Gustav Schwab,	William H. Lee,	Theo. Roosevelt,
E. W. Corlies,	Chas. Abernethy,	H. Farrington,
John D. McKenzie,	Henry A. Hurlbut,	Richard Irvin,
Josiah M. Fiske,	David Dows,	Wm. H. Guion.
John T. Terry.		

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS
FOR
OFFICERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
ELECTION MAY 6, 1875, AT 1 P. M.

For President,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.
For First Vice President,
JAMES M. BROWN.
For Second Vice President,
GEORGE W. LANE.
For Treasurer,
FRANCIS S. LATHROP.
For Secretary,
GEORGE WILSON.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1875.

AT THE SUPPLEMENTARY ART SALE! KURTZ ART GALLERY.

COL. CHAPMAN'S SUPPLEMENTARY SALE.
NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING,
at the
KURTZ GALLERY, 23D ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

Comprising many choice paintings which he was unable to include in the recent sale. Brilliant examples by some of the best American and foreign artists.

UNRESERVED SALE.

The whole to be sold by auction to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, at the KURTZ GALLERY, at 8 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY,

Now on exhibition, day and evening, until time of sale, the

PRIVATE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS

belonging to Daniel Sloan, Esq., of this City, embracing Jerome Thompson's celebrated paintings, "Mount Mansfield," "Belated Party, Top of Mount Mansfield," "Candacia Lake," "A Misty Morning," and "The Old Oaken Bucket," the original painted in 1860, and never chromoed. Also, a large number of paintings from private collections.

A SUPERB THOMAS COLE.

And very many others, comprising choice examples by American and foreign artists.

The whole to be sold THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 6 and 7, without reserve.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

S. P. AVERY'S
COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
on exhibition at
SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
No. 82 5th av.

Sale on TUESDAY EVENING, May 4.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.

On MONDAY, May 3, at 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 29 Irving place, Elegant Household Furniture.

On MONDAY, May 3, at No. 61 Broadway, rooms of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, at 10:30 o'clock, (in consequence of removal to the new building in Dey st.,) steam-engines, lathes, brass, copper, office furniture, carpets, &c., by order of the Superintendent.

On TUESDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., large sale of Fine Furniture.

On WEDNESDAY, at the private residence, No. 10 Prospect place, south of 41st st., between 1st and 2d avs., handsome Household Furniture.

THE HEAD IS APT TO ACHE WHEN THE stomach is sour or acid; MILK OF MAGNESIA, by removing the cause necessarily overcomes the effect; a course of this agreeable preparation, which is a pure hydrate, and not carbonate or calcined Magnesia, permanently cures indigestion. Sold by all Druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

MACREADY'S REMINISCENCES. Edited by Sir F. POLLOCK. Four steel portraits	$1 50
A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. By J. R. GREEN, M. A. Maps	2 00
WILLIAM, EARL OF SHELBURNE—LIFE OF. By Lord EDMOND FITZMAURICE	4 00
EGYPTIAN SEPULCHRES AND SYRIAN SHRINES. By Lady STRANGFORD	2 50
MISS YONGE'S LIFE OF BISHOP PATTESON. 2 vols	5 00
THE STORY OF A FELLOW SOLDIER	1 50
FYFFE'S HISTORY OF GREECE.—(HISTORY PRIMER)	40
MORRIS' ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—(LITERATURE PRIMER)	40
LESSING'S LAOCOON. Translated by Sir R. PHILLIMORE	4 00

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 21 Astor place, New-York.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 3, at 8 o'clock.

GILBERT I. HUNTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the headquarters, No. 12 University place, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. CORNELIUS VANCOTT, President.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

THIRD REPUBLICAN DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at headquarters, No. 167 Mott st., THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. THOMAS F. GEARY, President.
JAMES DALTON, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST ASSEMBLY District Republican Association will be held at the headquarters, No. 152 Franklin st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. JOHN ROBINSON, President.
WILLIAM B. BAKER, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The total value of City real estate sold at auction at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, May 1, amounts to $1,074,030, as against $507,945, the figures for the previous week. The apparent large increase in the business of a single week arises from the sales made by Samuel A. Steele on Monday, of the valuable property on Broadway, north-west corner of Eighteenth street, belonging to the Hoyt estate. The sale was one in foreclosure, and the plot having a frontage on Broadway of 110.6 feet, and on Eighteenth street of 138.3, covered with five-story marble front buildings, sold for $778,000. When it is stated that the terms of sale were virtually cash, the result speaks well for the market in these dull times. No other sales of importance were made during the week, and on Saturday last no business was transacted.

The total value of City property improved and otherwise sold at auction at the Exchange for the month of April was $2,659,220, as against $2,183,563 for March.

We desire to call special attention to the proposed sale to-morrow by A. H. Muller & Son, of valuable up-town west side lots belonging to the Furniss estate, and to the sale by the same firm on Thursday of east side realty.

The following legal sales, made at the Exchange on Friday last, should have appeared in this column on Saturday: One four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 225 feet west of Fifth avenue, sold by E. A. Lawrence & Co. for $28,300. One four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 17.10 by 98.9, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 275 feet west of Seventh avenue, sold by same firm for $14,000. One three-story and attic brick and frame house, with lot 25 by 70, No. 389 Grand street, south-west corner of Suffolk street, sold by James M. Miller for $15,500, and one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-eighth street, south side, 360 feet east of Third avenue, sold by E. H. Ludlow & Co. for $800.

Mr. George H. Catlin, of this City, has just issued another of his popular little works, entitled "Homes on the Sound," in which the advantages of the various towns and villages on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad and those lying immediately on Long Island Sound are plainly and pleasantly set forth. The book also furnishes information in relation to railway connections and other matters of interest, and will be found of real value by those in search of a country residence.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the present week, such as do not take place at the Exchange being duly noted, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) May 3.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the house with lot, 25 by 100 feet, No. 637 Eleventh avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of Forty-seventh street. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the house with lot, 17.8 by 100, No. 1,963 Third avenue, east side, 123.10 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth street. Also similar sale, same Referee, of the two-story frame cottage with lot, 55.6 by 100.11 by 7 by 44.7, No. 133 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 390 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot, 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 175 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Stapleton, Staten Island, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, public auction sale of two brick houses with plot of land on Bay street, south-east corner of Canal street, known as the Washington House. The property is situated near the landing, and is desirable.

Tuesday, May 4.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustees, sale to close estate of William P. Furniss, deceased, of twenty-eight choice west-side lots, with five water lots on the Hudson River, as follows: sixteen full lots on One Hundred and Second street, north side, taking in the entire front between Riverside and Eleventh avenues; twelve full lots on Ninety-ninth street, south-east corner of Riverside avenue; four water lots on Hudson river, north-east corner of One Hundred and Second street, and one similar lot 75 feet south of One Hundredth street. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 388.9 feet east of Ninth av.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Executrix's sale to close estate of Robert Watson, deceased, of the premises No. 89 Thompson street, west side, between Spring and Prince streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a house 25 by 35 in front, and another 25 by 30 in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-Sixth street, south side, 205 feet east of Third avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of eleven lots, together forming a plot in size 203.9 by 50.8 by 127 by 50 by 176 by 105 by 84 by 14.9 by 75.2 by 30.6 by 104.8 on East Forty-second street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, opposite the Grand Central Depot. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Eighth street, north side, 433.4 feet east of Twelfth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one house, with lease of lot on West Twenty-first street, north side, 265 feet east of Eighth avenue. The lease is dated May 1, 1862, for a term of twenty-one years, the ground rent being $130 per annum.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 59.5 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Forty-first street, south side, 320 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, and on West One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, the plot being in size 50 by 199.10.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 19 by 63.3, No. 344 Water street, north side, east of Roosevelt street.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.10 by 100, on Tenth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-seventh street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one house, with lease of lot, 25 by 100, on Ninth avenue, east side, 75.3 feet south of Fifty-fifth street; the lease is dated July 1, 1869, for a term of twenty-one years, the ground rent being $300 per annum.

Wednesday, May 5.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 100 Columbia street, east side, 325 feet north of Rivington street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a four-story brick store and dwelling in front and a three-story brick house in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lease of plot 43.3 by 82, on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth street. The lease is dated Nov. 1, 1867, for a term of twenty-one years, the ground rent on the corner lot being $340, and on the adjoining lot $210, per annum.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of one lot 25 by 100.5 on East Eightieth street, north side, 281.6 feet west of Avenue A.

By George H. Scott, public auction sale of the three-story brick store-house, with lot 24.8 by 46 by 25 by 42.2, No. 9 Centre Market place, east side, between Grand and Broome streets.

Thursday, May 6.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of 103 valuable east-side lots, comprising the two entire blocks bounded by Avenue A, Second avenue, One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets, together with the water-front lot on the East River, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets. Also, public auction of four full lots on Avenue A, west side, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, with two full lots in rear, one each fronting on the streets respectively named.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack Esq., Referee, of the house with lot 23 by 83, No. 153 Avenue C, west side, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith Esq., Referee, of a house, a stable, and a plot of six lots in size 75 by 199.10, extending through from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, 17.2 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, 307.10 feet east of Second avenue. Also similar sales, same Referee, of a large plot of land fronting on the Harlem River, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house with lot, 19.11 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 64.7 feet south of Twenty-second street.

By ——— ———, Auctioneer, at Lewis Combs' Hotel, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, at 9:30 A. M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Abel Crook, Esq., Referee, of a plot of ten lots together in size, 100 by 225, on Inwood avenue, east side, 429.11 feet north of Gerard avenue.

By ——— ———, auctioneer, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, at 2 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Main street, north side, 250 feet east of Macomb avenue.

By ——— ———, auctioneer, at Ittner's Hotel, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward, at 2 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 54 by 150, on Railroad avenue, east side, 27 feet south of Marble street.

By J. M. Gibson, in Jersey City, N. J., on the premises at 2 o'clock, administratrix's sale of the three-story and basement mansard-roof brick house, with lot, 12.6 by 95, No. 321 Fourth street, between Coles and Monmouth streets.

Friday, May 7.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot, 15.4 by 100.5, on East Fifty-third street, north side, 70 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, together in size, 200.10 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, being the block front between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot, 20 by 101.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 345 feet west of Eighth avenue.

Saturday, May 8.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of a plot 50 by 100 on Cottage street, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, known as lot No. 233 on the village map.

By Hugh N. Camp, Trustee's sale of the following property, located in Morris County, N. J.: 1,600 acres of land, with seventeen single and double tenement houses thereon, known as the "Charlottebure Tract," and 270 acres known as the "Kitchel Tract."

By Wood, Brady & Todd, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on the premises, at 12 M., public auction sale of eleven lots, situate on College avenue, corner of Hamilton street.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 30.

East Broadway, s. w. corner of Catharine st., 50.2x75.8; Phenix Remsen, Executor of H. R. Remsen, to J. McCahill	$33,500
East Washington place, No. 15; A. V. Binsse to Thomas Barron	30,000
Jefferson st., s. w. corner of Henry st., 25x104.6; Morgan Morgans to Howard Crosby	8,000
Sheriff st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Rivington st., 25x100; L. Ash to G. L. Smith	8,000
Sheriff st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Rivington st., 25x100; G. L. Smith to L. Weil	14,500
Spring st., No. 25, n. s., 23.9x—; S. G. Adams to J. J. Slevin	13,075
St. Mark's place, No. 109½, n. s., 12.6x94; C. J. Goeller to F. Mohr	9,000
Warren st., No. 51, 21.1x85, leasehold; J. W. C. Leveridge, Referee, to J. Agate	12,250
Warren st., No. 51, 25.1x80.5, lease 21 years, per year, $1,250; The Orphan Asylum Society of New-York to J. Agate	......
Willett st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Rivington st., 25x100; Catherine Dexheimer, widow, to G. A. and Barbe a Mines	33,000
William st., No. 267, n. s., 20.4x66.6; W. Wagner to F. Hoch	25,000
14th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x98x30.11x116.11; J. W. C. Leveridge, Referee, to G. Chesterman	22,400
16th st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x103.3; J. Hardman to the College St. Francis Xavier	24,500
17th st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x92; J. W. C. Leveridge to P. Traimor	11,100
18th st., s. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x92; J. W. C. Leveridge to P. Fennelly	10,000
18th st., No. 130, East, s. s., 13.6x92; A. Klater to C. Eimer	15,250
31st st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; D. Hogencarp to Claire Strauss	14,500
34th st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x97.6; W. J. Kane, Referee, to Mary A. La Baw, Executrix of N. B. La Baw	500
34th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x98.9; J. A. Stewart to Josephine S. Goodwin	55,000
40th st., s. s., 117 ft. e. of 6th av., 17x98.9; H. McGuckin to Susan E. Chamberlain	32,500
42d st., s. s., 317.11 ft. w. of 10th av., 19.7x—; Jeremiah Buck, Referee, to J. McGirr	7,750
44th st., s. s., 256.3 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5, leasehold; C. Watrous to R. Hypolite	12,500
48th st., s. s., 305 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x100.5; M. Rotschild to Rosalie Honig	8,000
48th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.4; 48th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100; 48th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.4; S. W. Albro to J. Strobel	30,000
49th st., n. s., 438 ft. w. of 6th av., 46x100.5; T. Cockerill and B. Spaulding to A. Soher	100,000
51st st., n. s., 438 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x100.5; S. Bertschy to J. Lewis	16,500
53d st., n. s., 100.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.10x100.5; also strip on w. s., 56.2 ft. n. of 3d st., 0.3x44.3; Moses Ely, Referee, to M. Goldsmith	7,000
53d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100; Christianna Bollmann to J. A. Striker	8,500
55th st., s. s., 103 ft. w. of Madison av., 22x100.5; S. J. Bach to R. N. Perlee	45,000
57th st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5; D. Schoonmaker to E. T. Connell	34,000
58th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x100.5; S. Bernheimer to J. Bernheimer, one-half part	8,000
83d st., n. s., 94.11 ft. w. of Madison av., 95.1x102.2; T. H. Lee to H. T. Lee	10,500
109th st., n. s., 406 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.11; R. F. Farrell to B. Earle	3,000
111th st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Avenue A., 58.3x100.11; Adelaide M. Edge to Geraldine M. Pine	45,000
127th st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x99.11; M. E. Crippin to Julia E. Howland	2,500
131st st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 5th av., 200x99.11; A. Sober to T. Cockerill and B. Spaulding	49,000
151st st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Boulevard, 75x99.11; T. Farley to J. L. Wall	7,750
Woodruff av., west of Southern Boulevard, lot No. 29, partition map, T. E. Walker estate, 18.8x151; T. G. Walker to L. W. Walker	400
1st av., w. s., 46.9 ft. s. of 11th st., 23.2x64.2; Executor of J. Murphy to A. Leber	13,100
2d av., e. s., 75.7 ft. s. of 10th st., 22.3x123; Ella L. Davidson to Ernestine A. Schmitt	22,500
2d av., e. s., (No. 350,) 19.6x90; T. Reynolds to Julia A. Bunn	13,200
2d av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 45th st., 24.4x75; J. Schappert to C. H. Wetjer	28,000
2d av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 51st st., 20x70; C. H. Wetjer to J. Schappert and J. C. Schlachter	17,000
3d av., e. s., 80.8 ft. n. of 14th st., 17x100, lease twenty-one years, per year $750; R. R. Stuyvesant to J. Hein	....
3d av., e. s., 112 ft. n. of 140th st., 28x111, Morrisania; Elizabeth Ann, wife of T. Divon, to C. Scherding, Jr	8,300
10th av., s. w. corner of 50th st., 100.5x150; J. C. Donohue to T. E. Forar	25,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 587, part of store, 1 year	$1,000
Hudson st., s. w. corner of Hubert, 35½ years, per year	1,200
Hudson st., No. 52, 5 years, per year	1,680
31st st., No. 119, West, 5 years, per year	2,400
45th st., No. 37, West, 3 years, per year	2,500

AN INDORSEMENT OF JAMES LICK.

Mr. James Lick, of San Francisco, recently addressed a note to the Society of California Pioneers, asking if he still held their confidence and esteem, and giving the following explanation of his revocation of his deed of trust: "I did so for reasons that appeared to me then, and still appear to me, sufficient, and especially for the reason that I am anxious myself to superintend the execution of the trusts to which I wish my property to be applied, and because I wish to reform certain of those trusts, in order to insure their prompt fulfillment during my life, if possible, and to prevent the possibility of questioning their legality after my death." In response he received the note following:

HALL OF THE SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS, SAN FRANCISCO, April 19, 1875.

President James Lick—HONORED SIR: The Society of California Pioneers, in response to your note of the 14th instant, desire in this formal way to renew to you our sincerest thanks for the many benefactions you have conferred upon us in the past and, as residuary donees under your deed of trust, dated July 16, 1874, to express our desire to conform to your wishes in every respect. Indeed, we feel it would be repugnant to our sense of honor and of duty to offer any obstacle to the perfect fulfillment of your benefactions in such a manner as to fill the full measure of your well-earned fame. With many congratulations upon your improved health, and hoping that you may live to see the accomplishment of your grand designs, we remain your obliged and faithful friends. By order,

LOEIS R. LULL, Secretary S. C. P.

[Seal of the society.]

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1.—The Printing Cloths market closed dull, at a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. during the week, prices ruling from 5⅜c.@5¾c. for Standard and Extra 64x64 spot goods. Sales of the week, 16,250 pieces.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND 80 feet by 109 feet 6 inches, with the elegant stone church edifice thereon, known as the

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH ON WASHINGTON SQUARE.

This property, so admirably situated for a public building, on the easterly side of Washington square, corner of Washington place, is now offered for sale, and immediate possession can be given. For further particulars inquire of J. W. BAKER, No. 163 West 11th st., or G. A. SAGE, No. 170 Washington square, south.

EXCHANGE.—PERSONS OWNING TRACTS OF land convenient to depots within short distance from the City, unimproved and yielding but little income, can exchange for valuable villa residences and other productive property. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. at real estate head-quarters of BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

REDUCED PRICES!!!!

New complete list of houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 36 WEST 32D ST.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling; all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to owner, JAMES L. WHITE, No. 307 Lexington av., or to JAMES H. SKIDMORE, No. 62 Cedar st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS money to loan, without bonus, on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester; also to purchase mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET. —The elegant four-story brown stone house, No. 10 East 46th st., 25x62x100; will be sold at a very low price on easy terms, or rented for a number of years. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park Place.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. No. 20 East 47th st.: size 20x60x100.5; it is a leasehold. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FIRST, class full-sized four-story English-basement house No. 21 West 19th st. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop house, located on 20th st., between 5th and 6th avs. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COMBINATION PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical. durable; warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A FARM, with good buildings, two and one-half miles from Tarrytown, on the line of new road: eighty-six acres. WILLIAM F. GRAFF, Executor, No. 294 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FAR ROCKAWAY Long Island, a cottage; eleven rooms; ten minutes walk to Bathing Bay; two depots; price, $2,000; rent $200. G. C. NORTON, No. 85 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 ACRES, EXCELLENT soil; fine buildings; five miles from Newburg and Cornwall. For particulars address J. A. SANDS, No. 80 Water st., Newburg, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A MOST DESIRable suburban residence on the banks of the Passaic River, opposite the City of Belleville, with three or more acres. The house contains fifteen rooms, with modern improvements; water throughout from springs on the place. The situation is a delightful one, having a beautiful river and mountain view; within fifteen minutes' walk of two railroads and horse-cars to Newark; time to New-York, thirty-five minutes. Address Key Box No. 34, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT IN Scarsdale, Westchester County; 22 acres; all high ground, with pleasant and extended prospects; modern house by City builder; perfectly healthy; no musquitoes. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 160 Broadway, fourth floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

103 LOTS,

comprising the

TWO BLOCKS OF LAND BOUNDED BY 2D AV., THE EAST RIVER, 100TH AND 101ST STS., with WATER FRONT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of THOMAS J. McCAHILL and ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Attorneys, the 103 City Lots, bounded by 2d av. and the East River, 100th and 101st sts., comprising TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, WITH WATER FRONT. The sale will be absolute and in lots to suit purchasers.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.; THOMAS P. FOWLER, (Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler,) No. 29 Wall st. (Drexel Building.)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New-York.—JAMES HALL, William Brown, Virgil De Escoriaza, and Isaac Bernheimer, Trustees, complainants, vs. JOHN SCHNEIDER and Christina Schneider, his wife, Charles Robinson, and William G. Hawkins, as Assignees in Bankruptcy of said John Schneider, Heyman Meyer, Julius Stieh, as assignee of Jacob M. Hertz, Simon Bernheimer, John H. Lewis, Francis Cayhill, and the National Mohawk Valley Bank, defendants.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled cause on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1875, I hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, I will sell, or cause to be sold, at public auction, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets; thence running southerly along Smith street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Meserole street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Smith street, fifty feet, to Meserole street; thence westerly along Meserole street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Meserole street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet, to Scholes street, and thence easterly along Scholes street, two hundred and twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain other tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the ward aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets, and running thence westerly along Scholes street, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Scholes street, one hundred feet, to Smith street, and thence southerly along Smith street, one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated at Brooklyn, April 20, 1875.

B. LINCOLN BENEDICT, Special Master, Corner Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn.

Messrs. BLUMENSTEIL & ACHER, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 322 Broadway, New-York. ap26-2aw5wM&Th*

PEREMPTORY SALE BY TRUSTEES AT AUCTION.

About 75 Acres of LAND on the HUDSON RIVER, AT SCARBOROUGH, the next station south of SING SING.

This valuable estate will be divided into fifteen or twenty plots, many of them comprising some of the finest BUILDING SITES FOR SUBURBAN RESIDENCES WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. The plots fronting directly on the river have valuable WATER GRANTS, and one of them also includes a wharf. The views from several of the plots are unrivaled. This property is directly opposite the railroad depot

AT SCARBOROUGH,

and between the HUDSON RIVER and BROADWAY.

Full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Knox & Mason, Attorneys, No. 74 Broadway; Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, No. 7 Pine st.; or Mr. Geo. W. Cartwright, Civil Engineer, at Sing Sing; the latter named will point out the boundaries and subdivisions of the several plots.

The sale will take place in the latter part of MAY, 1875, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

TIMELY NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

ADAM NORRIE, JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, } Trustees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS,

ON RIVERSIDE AND 11TH AVS., 99TH AND 102D STS., AND WATER-LOTS, ON 12TH AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MAY 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned Trustees, under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased, twenty-eight very valuable lots, situate on Riverside and 11th avs., 99th and 102d sts., also, five water-lots, on 12th av., between 99th and 102d sts.

Title perfect. Sale absolute, and without reserve.

Seventy per cent may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

S. R. C. FURNISS, MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, JACOB D. VERMILYE, } Trustees.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Salesroom; one lot on 80th st., 281.6 feet west of East-side Boulevard; size 25 by half block. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—FORMER RESIdence of the late Edwin Hoyt, to rent or lease; situated in Hallett's Cove and about one-third mile from steam-boat landing. Place contains twenty-six acres; beautifully situated; grounds running to the water: fine lawn and trees; large fruit and vegetable garden; four green-houses and four graperies of the choicest flowers and fruits; large house; eleven bed-rooms and servants' rooms, with all conveniences; gas and water; house handsomely furnished and complete in every respect; stables and out-houses. To a proper tenant a low rent will be named. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

WEST POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, A cottage near West Point, beautifully located and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, with carriage-house, stable, garden, and ice-house; the best of water brought to house and stable by hydraulic ram; house clean and ready for occupation; rent moderate. Apply to E. SATTERLEE, Westmoreland Hotel, corner 4th av. and 17th st.

TO LET—A TASTEFUL AND CONVENIENT French-roofed brick house, on lot 50x119 feet, on Washington av., near Fulton st.; drawing-room, library with bay window, and dining-room on first floor; eight bed chambers; very substantially built, in thorough order, and freshly painted and decorated. Apply to C. W. KNOWLTON, No. 983 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE, thoroughly furnished, to let at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County; garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit, vegetables, &c.; one hour from Wall st. by boat and cars. Apply to HENRY A. COSTER, No. 320 5th av., before 11 A. M. Rent moderate.

TO LET—AT INWOOD ON THE HUDSON, A HANDsome brick house, thirteen rooms, kitchen, laundry, bath-room; all modern improvements; stable, carriage-house, three acres of ground, many fruit and ornamental trees; five minutes from depot; terms moderate. Apply at No. 319 8th av., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!

New complete list of houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—ON WEST 48TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH av., an elegant three-story and attic brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x50, and extension, 18x25; dining-room on first floor; gas fixtures, mirrors, &c., &c. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

NINTH WARD.—PRIVATE HOUSES; REDUCED rents; pleasant location; one or two families to a house; divided to suit applicants. OWNER, No. 107 Barrow st.

LARGE PARLOR FLOOR, AND SECOND or third floor; high-stoop house, with all improvements. Low rent to a good tenant; No. 210 East 20th st., near 3d av.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bed room, with hot and cold water; also two hall rooms, at moderate prices; references.

TO LET.—AT REDUCED RENTS SEVERAL HOUSES, from $600 to $2,500; also furnished houses. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 31st st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY TO LET, &c.—A charming country-seat to let for season or year; partially furnished; to private family or for Summer resort. For twenty years the country-seat of a well-known banker. Situated on shore of Whitestone Bay, Long Island; one hour from City Hall, by Central Railroad of Long Island. This property contains thirty-five acres, elegantly laid out; paths and groves, with magnificent shrubbery; a fine substantial mansion, giving a full view of Long Island Sound, the eastern shipping of the port passing within plain sight of the piazza; also, a gardener's cottage, green-house, barn, stables, boat-house, and bathing-house. There are few, if any, places in the suburbs of New-York which equal this. Only an hour and a-quarter from Wall st.: thirty-seven trains daily. Also, steam-boats in Summer. Will sell whole or part. Call on GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., Attorney for owner, No. 99 Nassau st. Commission paid to agents.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND, (COMmunications by ferry from New-York in thirty-five minutes and by horse cars from Brooklyn,) the estate of the late Theodore Sedgwick, comprising twenty acres of land, with grape-house, garden, stable, and other outbuildings. The house contains nine rooms. This valuable property will be let for $1,000 a year, or on more favorable terms in case of a lease.

Also a water-front of 500 feet close by the terminus of the New-York and Bay Ridge Railroad, (to be completed in a few months,) to be let separately on an improvement lease. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

WALL ST. OFFICES

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—To rent—in the Kemp Building, corner William and Cedar sts., the elegant first floor office lately occupied by the late Simon De Visser as a banking office; the office is already fitted up and ready for occupancy. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WARREN ST., NEAR GREENWICH.

Part of store or cellar and fine office to let, suitable for tea jobbing or grocers' specialties. Address DIVISION, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446, 448, and 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

NO. 144 5TH AV.—TO LET—DESK ROOM, rooms for offices or genteel business, suitable for art studio, &c., at moderate rent. Apply at piano rooms, up stairs.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar. 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED within an hour of town; permanent. Address with full particulars, JULIUS, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

FOR SALE.

308,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS IN KANSAS

By direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the unsold lands west of the Neosho River, along the southern line of the State of Kansas, embraced within what is generally known as the "Cherokee Strip."

These lands are offered for sale in compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 11, 1872, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. xvii., pp. 98 and 99.)

They will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres, at not less than $2 per acre for all of said lands lying east of the Arkansas River, and $1 50 per acre for such lands as lie west of said river.

Printed lists, describing the lands hereby offered for sale by their proper legal subdivisions and indicating the minimum price at which each tract is held, will be sent by mail to the address of any person making application therefor to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or to the Register and Receiver of the local offices at Wichita and Independence, Kansas.

Persons offering to purchase may bid for as many tracts as they may desire, but each bid must be separately made and sealed, and must be for not more than 160 acres, (and conform to the legal subdivisions embraced in the list.)

Bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which sum, in case the land is awarded and the balance not paid, will be forfeited. Should any bid be rejected, the sum deposited will be returned to the proper party.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of such acceptance as soon after the opening of the bids as practicable, and if within forty days after such notice has been duly mailed payment in full be not made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the amount bid, the land upon which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

The ten per cent. deposit required to accompany bids may be remitted in Post Office orders, certificates of deposit, certified checks on some Government depository payable to the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in currency.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Bids for Cherokee Strip Lands."

Bids will be received as above invited until 12 o'clock noon of the 2d day of August, 1875, after which they will be duly opened and acted upon.

S. S. BURDETT, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the place above named, until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 15, on 5th st., near Avenue D. GEORGE B. RHOADS, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av. JULIUS KATZENBERG, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs and alterations of the hot water heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 10, on Wooster st., near Bleecker st. EDWARD SCHELL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Fifteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 19, 1875.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 1, 1875.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received from iron manufacturers only until noon of the 11th day of May, 1875, for the metal-work for completion of the superstructure (dwelling and tower) for the light-house for South-west Ledge, entrance to New-Haven harbor, Long Island Sound, in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, bonds, and other information can be obtained from Major P. C. Hains, Engineer, Secretary Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.; Major F. Harwood, Light-house Engineer, Baltimore, Md., and from the undersigned.

I. C. WOODRUFF, Colonel of Engineers, Engineer Third Light-house District.

DRY GOODS, LUMBER, LEATHER, CODFISH, &c.—Proposals, Department of Public Charities and Correction, until May 6, 1875. "See *City Record*."

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED TO THE STAATS-ZEITUNG BUILDING, NO. 1 CENTRE ST., OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4.500—PARTNER WANTED—ONE WILling to travel; an opportunity to realize from $12,000 to $15,000 within a year and without risk, as will be shown upon an interview. Address PROFIT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW.

DESKS.

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, No. 103 Fulton st. NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale Tuesday Evening, May 4.

S. P. AVERY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

BRETON.	*From the Home Journal.*	GEROME.
MADRAGO.	"THE AVERY COLLECTION.—The announcement of an exhibition of Mr. Avery's selections is always treated with peculiar respect by the New-York art public. The careful judgment and good taste which guide his choice of works, his sensible avoidance of the common devices of extravagant and unscrupulous laudation, and his method of open and straightforward dealing, leaving his works to be judged upon their merits, have naturally gained for him this enviable consideration."	WILLEMS.
BOUGUEREAU.		ESCOSURA.
DETAILLE.		ACHENBACH.
VAN MARCHE.		KOEK KOEK.
BOUGHTON.		JIMINEZ.
DELORT.		SAINTIN.
CLAIRIN.		BONNAT.
JACOVACCI.		CASTIGLIONE.
VALERIO.		PORTIELJE.
BELLECOUR.		LESREL.
JOURDAN.		CASTRES.
D. COL.		TROYON.
DETTI.		CASANOVA.
GOUPIL.		DUNOUY.
GLAIZE.		DIAZ.
ZIEM.		LAGYE.
WORMS.		VOLTZ.

SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th av.

Sale Tuesday Evening, May 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—By virtue of an execution, I will sell at public auction, THURSDAY, May 6, at 11 o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, the entire balance stock of a jobber, namely, of cases shirts, drawers, stockings, suspenders, cotton, woolens, laces, collars, and a large lot of other merchandise too numerous to mention. Sale positive. Dealers invited. WM. C. CONNER, Sheriff.

WM. H. BURNS, Deputy.

Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, May 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by order of Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, U. S. N., condemned stores, comprising: Ordnance Department—600,000 cartridges for rifle, pistol, carbine, &c., in assorted quantities and qualities. Equipment Department—100,000 pounds old chains 4,000 pounds old rope, hose, hair scrap wire, &c. Navigation Department—Musical instruments, lanterns, lamps, compasses, mathematical instruments, thermometers, &c. Catalogues may be had on application at the yard. A deposit of 25 per cent. required from every purchaser.

MORTGAGE SALE OF

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AT NO. 22 EAST 47TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 4, at 10:30 o'clock, all the furniture contained in above house, consisting of the usual assortment of household articles. See catalogues at No. 35 Pine st.

JOHN BARD, Mortgagee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the subscribers under the firm-name of SCOTT, STRONG & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE S. SCOTT, retiring.

The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors, WORK, STRONG & CO.

Dated May 1, 1875.

GEORGE S. SCOTT, WILLIAM E. STRONG, GEORGE WOOD, FRANK K. STURGIS, FRANK WORK.

Referring to the above, the undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WORK, STRONG & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm as Bankers and Brokers, including the negotiating of loans and the buying and selling of stocks, bonds, and gold on commission.

Dated May 1, 1875.

FRANK WORK, WILLIAM E. STRONG, GEORGE WOOD, FRANK K. STURGIS.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1875.

MR. ROBERT J. KIMBALL, LATE OF ECCLES, KIMBALL & CO., has this day been admitted a partner in our business.

H. J. MORSE & CO.

The firm name and address of the above partnership will be

MORSE, KIMBALL & CO., Bankers and Stock Brokers, No. 18 New St., New York.

We are constantly represented at the New York Stock and Gold Exchanges by members of the firm and all business entrusted to us will receive our personal attention.

H. J. MORSE, R. J. KIMBALL, A. B. LOUNSBERY.

P. O. Box 3902.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of JOHN LOWITZ & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by JOHN LOWITZ, who alone is authorized to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

JOHN LOWITZ, OTTO VON HEIN.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

I will continue the business of the late firm at No. 449 Broadway, as heretofore. JOHN LOWITZ.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CAMBLOS & MYERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will attend to the settlement of the business.

H. S. CAMBLOS, T. W. MYERS.

H. S. CAMBLOS will continue the stock and gold commission business at Nos. 22 and 24 New st.

NEW-YORK, 1st May, 1875.

MR. G. GRANVILLE WRIGHT RETIRES this day from our firm in this City, and from that of WRIGHT & CO., of Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. JOHN S. WRIGHT becomes a partner in both houses from this date.

WRIGHT, BROWN & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1875.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of BARTRAM & SEELY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS W. BARTRAM, JOHN F. SEELY.

No. 1 BROAD ST., DREXEL BUILDING, May 1, 1875.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a partnership under the firm name of E. S. MUNROE & CO. for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold.

E. S. MUNROE, E. K. WILLORD.

DRY GOODS.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,

No. 811 Broadway,

OFFERS REAL BARGAINS IN

Black Thread, Guipure, Yak Laces.

Ecru Nets, Hamburg Nets, Laces.

Real Point, Point Appliqué, Valenciennes, Real and Imitation.

Lace Ties, Scarfs, Rufflings, Collarettes, Sleeveless Jackets, Capes, Fichus, Real and Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs.

Hamburg Edgings, Insertions.

Llama Lace Shawls, Sacques, Passementeries, Buttons, Fringes.

Parasols, Sun Umbrellas. Everything reduced below gold cost.

MME. N. TILMAN & CO.,

NO. 12 EAST 16TH ST.

Latest novelties in Bonnets, Round Hats, English Walking Hats; also, Flowers, Feathers, Bridal Wreaths and Veils.

N. B.—Dresses, Suits, Bridal Trousseaux. Mourning outfits made to order.

A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. ALL the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; CUTTING and FITTING by experienced artists.

THE BALANCE OF THE WET GOODS from the fire in Worth st. will be sold very low. Flannels, blankets, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, repellants, balmoral skirts. H. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST A ROLL OF MONEY—BEtween $300 and $400—in going from 5th av., through 19th st. to Broadway, cars to 34th st., through 34th st., to 4th av. cars to Stewart's. Finder will please leave it at TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, and receive above reward.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY.

THE DEFENSE OF GUENEVERE AND OTHER POEMS. By WILLIAM MORRIS. Crown 8vo, $1.

The author of "The Earthly Paradise" has been induced to reprint his earlier poems, now for a long time out of print. The volume was never published here, and is therefore entirely unknown to the numerous admirers of Mr. Morris' poetry in America.

A SHEAF OF PAPERS. By THOMAS G. APPLETON. 16mo, $1 50.

Bostonians in particular, and lovers of good things in literature in general, will be glad that the author of these papers has been induced to gather them into a Sheaf for publication. A few of them only have been previously printed.

A PARAGRAPH HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, from the Discovery of the Continent to the Present Time, with Brief Notes on Contemporaneous Events. By EDWARD ABBOTT. Square 18mo, flexible cloth covers. 50 cents.

A pocket *vade mecum* of great value at this interesting Centennial period.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers, ROBERTS BROS. Boston.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872 are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

NOTICE.

To the stockholders of the CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY:

The undersigned, appointed committee at the meeting of the stockholders held 25th of March, to nominate a ticket to be voted for at the next election for Directors, have decided to present the following names: F. H. Short, Oliver Perrin, L. B. Harrison, Joseph Rodgers, C. W. West, Samuel Fosdick, Rufus King, J. P. Kilbreth, and Robert Brown. Stockholders who cannot vote their stock in person are requested to send their proxies to the undersigned, addressed to the office of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company.

B. B. WHITEMAN, JOHN A. MURPHY, ROBT. BROWN.

CINCINNATI, April 21, 1875.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the bond and stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company for the election of five Directors of the third class, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the general office of said company, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books of said company will be closed on the 7th day of May, 1875, and reopened on the 8th day of June, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. F. LEONARD, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of said company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Milwaukee on SATURDAY, 12th June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on 22d May, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 21st June at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 218 for twenty-five shares of stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, issued to Joseph H. Dulles and Wm. J. Watson, Assignees, and dated the 24th day of January, 1835, the same having been lost or destroyed.

GEORGE SERGEANT, Attorney for Wm. J. Watson's estate.

OFFICE OF THE COHOES COMPANY, COHOES, N. Y., April 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cohoes Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Cohoes, on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, April 30, 1875.

The Union Trust Company of New-York has been appointed transfer agent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and will hereafter pay its matured coupons.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE capital stock of the Cotton Exchange Trust Company will be opened on the 4th of May next at the office of Louis H. Zerega & Co., No. 1 William st.

FREDERIC ZEREGA, Secretary of the meeting of incorporators.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Utica plan is now ready on application to all First Mortgage Bondholders. To be sent free, by applying to A. D. MATHER & CO., Utica, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill., 7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS,

Offered for Investment by

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Hyde Park is a continuation of the City of Chicago, adjoining it upon the south at 39th st. Within its corporate limits is located the GREAT SOUTH PARK, and, to a large extent, the residences of the wealthiest citizens of Chicago.

Assessed Valuation	$19,196,803
Total Debt	500,000

DEFAULTED Railway Bonds.

WE BUY AND SELL

Atlanta and Richmond Air Line 8s.
Boston, Hartford and Erie 1sts.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota 1sts.
Canada Southern 1sts.
Central Railroad of Iowa 1sts.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6s and 7s.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes 1sts, Ill. & Ind. Divs.
Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 1st and 2d.
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin 1sts.
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, all issues.
Kansas Pacifics, all issues.
Lake Superior and Mississippi 1sts.
Logansport, C., and Southwestern 1sts.
Mobile and Ohio, all issues.
Montclair Railroad of New-Jersey 1sts.
New-Haven, M. and Willimantic 1sts.
New-Jersey Midland 1sts.
New-York and Oswego Midland 1st and 2d.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 1sts.
Rondout and Oswego 1sts.
West Wisconsin Land Grants, 1sts.
And all other bonds not regularly quoted.

GOOD STATE and MUNICIPAL BONDS wanted and for sale.

Investment securities constantly on hand or purchased direct at the New-York Stock Exchange on commission.

H. C. Williams & Co.,

No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house, on MONDAY, the third (3d) day of May next.

The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 4, 1875.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 13, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE and Crawfordsville Railroad Company, due on 1st May next, will be paid at this office.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America.

WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of taxes, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from that date, to be reopened on May 3.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after May 10. Transfer-books are closed until May 11.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

STORAGE.

GRISWOLD'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE,

No. 12 Washington place.

Household Furniture carefully stored and guarded at moderate rates, either by load or in bulk; sections rented by the month or quarter; every precaution taken to prevent injury of any kind; furniture for sale, public or private, placed on exhibition in sales-room.

SAMUEL GRAHAM.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES for Pianos, Furniture, and Baggage, in separate sections. Particular attention is called to our MOTH-PROOF CHESTS as a preventive against MOTH. New buildings, and everything first-class.

Principal office, No. 384 3d av.

Branch Offices, No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

LEXINGTON CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, Nos. 109, 111, 113, and 115 East 44th st., adjoining Grand Central Depot.

Storage of all descriptions of furniture, baggage, cases, &c. Exclusive use of separate rooms, fire proof vaults, &c.

CORNELIUS O'REILLY & BRO., Proprietors.

FOR FURNITURE, PIANO, BAGGAGE, &c.—At low rates; separate rooms; buildings have all conveniences; watchman.

MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE for furniture, baggage, &c., Nos. 232 and 234 West 47th st. Inspection invited.

MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 1.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 Ohio & M. 2d..	78¾	300 Lake Shore...b3.	70⅝
100 Mar. L. & M., assessment paid.	6¾	1000 do.	70½
200 Atl. & Pac. Tel...	26	100 do.......b3.	70¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...	105⅛	700 do.	70¾
1600 Western Union.	79⅞	800 Erie Railway...	30⅝
900 do.......b3.	80	800 do.......b3.	30½
900 do.......b3.	80⅛	700 do.	30½
600 do.	80⅛	200 Union Pacific...	77⅛
1000 do.......b3.	80¼	2300 do.......b3.	77¼
1000 do.......s3.	80⅛	400 do.	77¼
500 do.	80⅛	800 do.......s3.	77⅛
700 do.......s3.	80	1000 do.	77¼
50 U. S. Express...	55½	300 do.	77⅜
100 do.......s3.	55	100 St. L. & K. C...b3.	43½
45 do.	55	20 North-western...	42¼
400 Harlem	133	200 do.	42
200 Toledo & Wab...	13⅝	200 do.	42⅛
100 do.	13⅞	100 Del., Lack. & W...	119⅛
700 Pacific Mail..b3.	44⅞	100 do.	119¼
1400 do.......b3.	45	300 Panama	159
2300 do.	45	200 do.......b3.	160
100 Ohio & Miss...	26¾	500 do.	160
100 do.	26⅞	100 Pacific R. of Mo..	54¼
100 Rock Island..b3.	105⅝	100 do.......b60.	54⅜
200 St. Paul.......b3.	37¼	100 Atl. & P. Pref. b3.	17¼

MONDAY, May 3—A. M.

The Bank Statement issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed some important changes in the various items. The loans and discounts are up $2,367,900, an amount sufficiently large to attract attention and call for some explanation. The increased activity on the Stock Exchange early in the week, and the further enhancement in the value of securities of course necessitated the more active employment of money; but this of itself is not the only explanation, for probably the purchases of bonds and mercantile paper afford a more intelligent clue to the expansion of loans by the banks. The rates for money on call from day to day continued low during the week, and some of the banks bought prime mercantile notes in the open market at rates which afforded more profit for the use of their surplus capital than could be obtained through the medium of Stock Exchange loans. The ruling rates in the discount market have dropped to 4@6 ₩ cent. for the best merchants' paper. Some attribute this to the great plethora of money at this point, and no doubt this fact enters somewhat into the current situation; but, nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the present low rates for paper are due largely to increasing public confidence in the strength of the mercantile community. Business, not only here but throughout the country, has been conducted with great prudence for a long time past, and there has been nothing like overtrading on the part of the merchants. By the pursuance of this wise policy, general business has been placed upon a sound basis, all the liquidations arising out of the panic of 1873 have been got through with, and there is much in the general situation that calls for congratulation as to the future. In view of all these facts it is not strange that there should be a good demand for merchants' paper, nor that the banks should be discounting and buying freely such names as are entitled to credit. The specie average of the banks is down $2,534,100, the result of the outflow of gold to Europe. The Treasury has already commenced to pay out gold on account of the May interest on the public debt. Much of this interest is due to Europe, as the May and November bonds are held largely on the other side, at least the coupon issues. From this time out each succeeding European steamer will bring over the May coupons, and hence the Treasury disbursements of gold will increase, thus supplying, in whole or in part, any export demand for coin which may arise, and of sterling bills on London being kept at the specie-shipping point. Opinions differ in financial circles as to what disposition European holders of our bonds may choose to make of their May interest. Some believe that they will not reinvest it here, and that, consequently, the coin will go abroad; while others entertain an opinion that confidence abroad in American securities is being so surely and steadily restored that we shall in the future have a revival of an European demand for Government bonds and such American railway property as deserves the confidence of investors. This latter theory is certainly entitled to respect from the recent progress made by the Syndicate in marketing the new 5s and the new loans placed on the London market by some prominent American corporations since the beginning of the year, as well as the recent advance in some well-known American railway bonds in Germany and other Continental countries. One of the most pleasing changes in the Bank Statement is the large increase in legal tenders of $3,161,900, showing, as it does, a continued flow of money to this point, and insuring an easy working of our finances for the future. The dealings on the Stock Exchange during the week have given evidence of an increasing investment demand for securities, and a portion of the money now pouring in upon us is for investment. That this thing is likely to continue there is every reason to believe, unless all ordinary signs fail. An increase of $3,135,800 in the deposit line does not call for any special remarks when we take into consideration the other changes in the statement. The circulation shows a decrease of $361,900. The probable continued influx of money from the interior and the enormous gold disbursements of the Treasury in May, June, and July, will add largely to the reserve of the associated banks and place them in a very strong position to assist, if necessary, in marketing the remaining surplus of last year's crops during the Summer, as well as to render in the Fall their usual assistance to the West and South in moving their new grain and cotton. On the different changes noted above the banks have sustained a loss of $156,150, but they have a surplus reserve of $11,378,475.

The following shows the condition of the Banks on Saturday as compared with the previous statement, and also with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	April 24.	May 1.	May 2, 1874.
Loans	$275,866,000	$278,253,900	$286,574,300
Specie	12,045,900	9,511,800	24,639,600
Legal tenders	53,970,300	57,132,200	55,833,000
Deposits	217,926,300	221,026,100	234,401,500
Circulation	21,146,200	20,784,300	26,889,600

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	April 17.	April 24.	Differences.
Specie	$12,045,900	$9,511,800	Dec.. $2,534,100
Legal tenders	53,970,300	57,132,200	Inc... 3,161,900
Total reserve	$66,016,200	$66,644,000	Inc... $627,800
Reserve required ag't deposits	54,481,575	55,265,525	....
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$11,534,625	$11,378,475	Dec.. $156,150

The general trade of the city was not active during this week. The import entries of general merchandise at the port (including dry goods) were $4,744,842, and the export clearances $3,902,249 in produce and miscellaneous goods, and $3,005,370 in specie. The unseasonable weather continued to exert an unfavorable influence on the distribution of dry goods, although some of the prominent houses succeeded in placing fair lines of goods by making concessions. In other branches of trade the movements were moderate.

The money market worked smoothly, and the supply of capital was greatly in excess of the demand. The outside rates for call loans, on pledge of ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals, were 2½ and 4 ₩ cent., the principal business having been at 3@3½ ₩ cent. In discounts the demand was active, and some large transactions took place at lower rates than have been current for some time past. The best names sold freely at 4@4½ ₩ cent., the extreme range for prime having been 4½ to 6 ₩ cent.

Considering the large shipments of coin to Europe, the gold market was exceedingly tame, the price making only a fractional advance. This was in a measure due to the payments by the Treasury on account of May coupons, and the knowledge that there would be a continued outflow from this source for some time yet. The two extremes of the price for the week were 115⅛ and 115½, with the closing sales at 115¼. Cash gold was somewhat dearer for use, at one time commanding 1-32 of one per cent. per diem, but at the close loans were made flat. The nominal rates for exchange were stereotyped at $4 88 and $4 91 for bankers' long and demand sterling. The market was firm early in the week, but afterward weakened under the higher rates for cash gold, and at the close prime 60 days bills sold at $4 87@$4 87¼, and demand at $4 90@$4 90¼.

In Government bonds the trading was quite large, and prices advanced ¼ to ⅝ ₩ cent., 1865s new and 1867s old leading the market. The sharp advance in currency 6s last week brought out a fresh supply of the bonds, which caused a decline from 124⅞ on Saturday last to 123¼. The Treasury on the 1st inst. issued a call for $5,000,000 5-20s for redemption, which implies that the marketing of the new 5s is proceeding satisfactorily. Railroad mortgages were in active request and advanced several ₩ cent. for the leading issues, with, however, a subsequent reaction in some instances.

The great feature of the stock market was a general and marked advance in investment shares reaching 4@6 ₩ cent. in many cases, and 12 ₩ cent. in Panama. Harlem advanced from 132 to 138, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 118 to 123, Chicago and Alton from 104½ to 108, New-York Central from 102⅝ to 105¼, Rock Island from 103½ to 106⅜, and New-Jersey Central from 114½ to 120. Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Pittsburg rose 1½ to 2¼ ₩ cent. This large advance was naturally followed by a reaction, notably in the cases of Panama and New-Jersey Central, the former touching 155 and the latter 113½. At the close Panama recovered to 160 again. In speculative shares the main activity was in Western Union, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Erie, and North-western, although some stocks which have hitherto been comparatively quiet attracted greater attention. Western Union fell off to 77⅜, rose to 80½, reacted to 79, and closed at 80⅛. Union Pacific, after selling at 77½@76½, advanced to 78¼, subsequently declining to 75, finally selling at 77⅜. The late improvement was stimulated by the statement of increased earnings by the company, the earnings for the first twenty-nine days of April being $995,802 35, as compared with $716,851 62 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of $278,950 73. These figures, in view of the fact that the freshets caused a suspension of traffic on the road for more than a week, are very significant. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail were confined within a narrow range, the stock selling at 44¼@45¾, closing on Saturday at 45. Erie was weak and declined 2 ₩ cent., but closed at 30½, a recovery of nearly 1 ₩ cent. from the lowest point. Lake Shore was also weak and declined steadily from 71¾ to 70⅛, with a subsequent rally to 71. Missouri Pacific advanced over 4 ₩ cent., reaching 54⅞, and Atlantic and Pacific Preferred made a gain of 2½ ₩ cent., selling at 15½@18. There was a reaction of ½@¾ ₩ cent. on both stocks at the close. Kansas Pacific fell off from 26¾ to 23, and was afterward bid for at 24½. Wabash made a decline of 2⅝ ₩ cent., closing at 13⅞. Among Express stocks, United States made some wild fluctuations, selling at 61@51@56@55. The other changes are given in our usual tables elsewhere.

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise, (not including foreign specie,) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	March 13	$7,223,850
August	32,101,567	March 20	7,960,911
September	30,343,091	March 27	7,171,029
October	28,983,335	April 3	8,866,590
November	23,949,867	April 10	8,878,316
December	24,085,984	April 17	6,117,777
January	24,684,968	April 24	6,877,943
February	30,161,910	May 1	4,744,842
March 6	10,819,850		
Total			$294,737,549
Total same date, 1874			313,147,608
Decrease in 1875			$18,360,059

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	March 2	$3,469,070
August	24,584,859	March 9	5,242,000
September	21,690,714	March 16	5,127,000
October	24,285,552	March 23	4,104,679
November	19,988,235	March 30	4,170,069
December	23,504,786	April 6	4,596,059
January	16,287,303	April 13	4,151,269
Feb. 9	4,382,576	April 20	5,616,840
Feb. 16	3,952,584	April 27	3,902,249
Feb. 23	5,133,631		
Total			$210,642,859
Total to same date 1874			249,403,991
Decrease in 1875			$38,761,132
Gold, May 1, 1875			115¼
Gold, May 2, 1874			112⅞

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,506,728	March 13	$664,270
August	7,316,397	March 20	826,991
September	2,222,533	March 27	639,283
October	1,614,753	April 3	535,905
November	4,448,600	April 10	593,992
December	12,497,641	April 17	849,075
January	10,119,325	April 24	2,279,257
February	3,763,118	May 1	3,005,370
March 6	588,761		
Total			$55,470,939
Total to same date 1874			32,300,926
Increase in 1875			$23,170,013

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,992,537
August	12,508,813	4,100,122
September	11,719,133	3,439,339
October	9,055,558	3,466,993
November	6,673,821	5,035,120
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,814	9,207,578
February	12,031,058	6,332,307
March 6	2,712,700	1,358,000
March 13	2,232,500	486,009
March 20	1,712,000	297,700
March 27	2,738,985	238,418
April 3	2,494,200	185,700
April 10	2,834,700	61,474
April 17	2,297,652	121,162
April 24	2,089,000	1,010,000
May 1	1,968,500	2,031,000
Total	$97,735,610	$58,496,119
Total 1874	98,041,789	55,059,243

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing May 2, 1874.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	117½	117¼	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	119¾	119	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	123½	122⅞	120⅝
American Gold	115½	115⅛	112⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105¼	102⅝	98
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅜	103½	98½
Pacific Mail	45¾	44¼	44⅞
St. Paul Common	37⅞	36⅜	36⅜
St. Paul Preferred	57¾	56⅞	56¾
Western Union	80½	77⅜	73⅞
Union Pacific	78¼	75	34⅜
Lake Shore	71¾	70⅛	76½
Toledo and Wabash	16¼	13⅝	40⅝
North western Common	42⅞	41⅜	45¾
North-western Preferred	55	54	65
Delaware and Lackawanna	123	118	106⅞
New-Jersey Central	120	113½	105½
Panama	172	155	107
Erie	31⅝	29⅝	35¾
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	26⅝	25⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	6¼	6⅛	20⅝
Harlem	138	132	127

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New York Central	105⅛	105⅛	105	105⅛
Harlem	133	133	132	136
Erie	30⅝	30¼	30½	30⅝
Lake Shore	71	70½	70⅝	70¾
Wabash	14½	13⅝	13⅞	14
North-western	42⅛	41¾	42	42⅛
Rock Island	105½	105½	105¼	105½
Milwaukee & St. P.	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	37¼
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	57	56⅞	56½	57
Del., L. & Western	119⅝	119	119	119¼
New-Jersey Central	114	113½	113	114
Michigan Central	74½	74½	72½	74
Illinois Central	105½	105½	105¼	105¾
Union Pacific	77⅜	76⅝	77¼	77⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	26⅞
Missouri Pacific	54⅝	54¼	54¼	54⅜
Panama	160	157	160	161
Western Union	80¼	79⅛	80	80⅛
Atlan. & Pac. Tel	26	26	26	26½
Pacific Mail	45	44¾	45	45⅛
Quicksilver	19	19	18½	19
Amer. M.U.Express	63⅞	63¾	63⅞	64
U. S. Express	55¾	55	54	55
St.L., K.C. & N. Pref.	43½	42¼	43⅜	43½

The Nassau Bank has declared a dividend of Four ₩ cent., free from tax, payable on and after May 10. The transfer books will be closed until May 11.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES 3-65 BONDS (ISSUED BY DIStrict of Columbia,) for sale in amounts from $50 to $100,000, by the National Currency Bank, No. 92 Broadway. This bank buys and sells all kinds of United States securities at the market price, without charging commission.

F. F. THOMPSON, President.

☞ POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, now in the hands of wreckers, will receive advice and redress on application, sending names to INSURANCE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 1, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	5	Rice Chaff, bags	181
Beans, bbls	104	Rice, pks	16
Copper, bbls	12	Sugar bbls	376
Cotton, bales	1,051	Oil-cake, pks	409
Flour, bbls	7,732	Pork, pks	135
Meal, bags	360	Cut-meats, pks	144
Wheat, bushels	41,600	Lard, tcs	4
Corn, bushels	46,910	Candles, pks	100
Oats, bushels	18,300	Butter, pks	1,844
Oat-meal, bbls	50	Cheese, pks	1,735
Dried Fruit, pks	25	Starch, pks	546
Eggs, bbls	2,740	Stearine, pks	53
Flax, bales	234	Tallow, pks	44
Hops, bales	55	Tea, pks	188
Hides, No	137	Tobacco, hhds	265
Hides, bdls	157	Tobacco, pks	196
Lead, pigs	590	Wool, bales	11
Leather, sides	7,188	Whisky, bbls	95
Resin, bbls	1,546		

ASHES—Have been selling moderately, in job lots, since our last, with Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ₩ 100 lb. Stock, 1,114 bbls., including 1,030 bbls. Pots and 84 bbls. Pearls.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive, but quoted about steady at from 33c.@35½c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been in slack request since our last, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@16½c.; Paraffine 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₩ lb.

COAL—Has been quite actively sought after and quoted firm. Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $6 57@$7, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ₩ ton. The offerings of most kind of stock have been on a limited scale.

COFFEE—Very firm at previous quotations, but quiet; sales, 1,000 bags Rio, by the May Queen at Baltimore, at 18½c., gold. Stock in first hands here this morning, 28,685 bags Rio and Santos, and 6,112 mats and 14,072 bags of other kinds, against 95,716 bags Rio and Santos, and 32,300 mats and 68,182 bags other kinds, same time last year.

COTTON—Very little attention has been given by purchasers to stock for early delivery, and values, though quoted steady, have been somewhat nominal. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 864 bales, (of which 860 bales were on last evening,) including 800 bales to shippers, 60 bales to spinners, and 4 bales to speculators....The dealings for forward delivery have been on a restricted scale, opening about steady, subsequently receding a shade, and closing with renewed firmness, under less urgent offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,600 bales, of which 3,500 bales were on last evening, and 10,100 bales to-day, with 1,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 16¼c.; June, 16⅜c.; July, 16 9-16c.; August, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; September, 16 17-32c.@16 9-16c.; October, 16 3-32c.; November, 15 29-32c.@15 15-16c.; December, 15 31-32c.@16c.; January, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; February, 16¼c.@16 5-16c. ₩ lb., which figures indicate a partial advance on last evening's final quotations....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,051 bales, (including 866 bales by railway,) and at all the shipping ports to-day 2,402 bales....The week's exports hence have been 11,747 bales, (of which 10,566 bales were to Liverpool, 800 bales to Hamburg, and 381 bales to Bremen)....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,260,643 bales, (including 1,532,233 bales to Great Britain, and 728,410 bales to the Continent,) against 2,470,053 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

DYE-WOODS—Firm, but inactive; stock, 1,243 tons, (including 494 tons Log-wood, 480 tons Lima-wood, 130 tons Bar-wood, 100 tons Sapan-wood, and 39 tons Cam-wood,) against 5,313 tons same time last year.

EARTHENWARE—Has been selling rather more freely, in the line of regular trade, at about late figures. The recent sale at auction resulted unsatisfactorily as to prices.

FISH—A good demand prevails for supplies, mostly for Dry Cod and Shore Mackerel, with prices generally quoted firm. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ₩ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $5 50@$7 ₩ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7@$9 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@38c. for scaled, and 25c.@28c. for No. 1 ₩ box; Dutch Herring at 77½c.@80c. ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour at a shade firmer prices for choice Superfine and desirable lines of shipping Extras, which have been most sought after. The sales since our last have been 13,950 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 20@$4 60; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western, $4 65@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$5 45, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 45, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 45@$6; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 05@$5 45; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 20@$6, and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 4,600 bbls. shipping Extras within our range....Southern Flour has been in demand at full rates; sales 900 bbls....Rye Flour steady; sales 300 bbls....Corn-meal unchanged; 350 bbls. sold.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered quite sparingly, especially prime to choice samples, which have been in fair demand, mostly for export, and have been quoted about 1c. a bushel higher. Winter Wheat has been scarce and wanted, in good part for milling, at strong and buoyant rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 56,000 bushels at $1 23½@$1 24 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, with $1 22 given as the nominal quotation for stock in store; $1 21 for fair No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 25@$1 30 for ordinary to prime No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 30 for Minnesota, car lots; $1 19@$1 21 (nominally) for No. 2 Chicago Spring in store and afloat; $1 45 for extra choice White Michigan, afloat (five car loads); and $1 44 for do. (two boat loads) to arrive within ten days. And for forward delivery, of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 16,000 bushels, June options, sold at $1 23 ₩ bushel....New Corn has been quoted rather easier in price, on a less active inquiry for home use and shipment, closing, however, somewhat steadier at the modified figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,500 bushels at 91c.@92½c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 92c. for prime, afloat; 92c.@92½c. for new Yellow Western; 92c. for new White do....Old Mixed Western Corn dull; held nominally at 94c., in store....Rye higher and wanted; offerings light. Sales, 2,000 bushels State at $1 06; Canada, in bond, quoted at 98c. bid....Barley quiet, but held firmly as last quoted. ....Barley-Malt in light request at former rates....Oats have been very freely purchased at rather firmer prices. The demand has been largely speculative and mainly for prime Mixed Western in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels at 74c.@76½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 74c.@74½c. for prime Toledo and Chicago, in store, (equal to seven boat-loads,) and 76c. for Toledo, afloat; 75c.@77½c. for White Western, odd lots....Feed has been moderately sought after within the range of $22@$28 ₩ ton....Bale Hay has been in fair inquiry and less demand, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay at 60c....Rye Straw continues inactive within the range of from 55c.@75c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ₩ 100 lb....The week's exports hence for European ports included 5,088 bbls. Flour, 373,383 bushels Wheat, 129,737 bushels Corn, 8,494 bushels Rye, and 7,973 bushels Peas.

HEMP—Dull to-day; quotations as before. Sales, 500 bales Jute Butts, to arrive, at 2c., gold, in hand. ....Stock here, as made up by Messrs. H. B. Crocker & Co., includes 85,963 bales of Manila Hemp, 14,500 bales Jute, 16,000 bales Jute Butts; and at Boston, 12,422 bales Manila Hemp, 1,500 bales Jute, 3,700 bales Jute Butts, and 1,900 bales Jute Rejections. Stock of American Hemp here, 50 bales; of Russian, 70 bales; of Sisal, 178 bales; and of Italian, 125 bales.

HIDES—Have been attracting less attention, yet have been without important change as to values. The week's receipts have been 19,803 Hides; sales 21,380 Hides, the latter including according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,150 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20½ to 24 lb.; 1,650 Dry Corrientes, 22 lb., on private terms; 1,830 Dry Montevideo Kips, shipped to Europe, 10½ lb.; 1,610 Dry Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 20½ to 22 lb., at 22¼c.@22½c., gold, 4 to 5 months, usual selection; 600 Dry California, 22½ lb., at 22½c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 4,685 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lb., at 20½c.@21½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,010 Dry Mexican, 22 to 24 lb.; 1,135 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lb.; 200 West India, 16 lb., on private terms; 3,180 Dry Texas, 22 to 24 lb., at 20c.@20½c., currency, cash, selected; 1,290 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb.; 775 Dry-salted Matamoros, 34 lb.; 215 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 lb.; 1,050 Wet-salted Texas, 50 to 60 lb., on private terms; and 1,000 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9¾c., currency. And to-day, 5,400 Dry Texas on private terms....The stock in first hands here this morning was 174,700 Hides and 764 bales do., against 120,850 Hides and 769 bales do. same time last year. The stock now here includes 31,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c.; 68,800 Dry Montevideo, 24,100 Dry Rio Grande, 1,600 Dry California, 6,000 Dry Central American, 2,600 Dry Bogota, 800 Dry Puerto Cabello, 1,200 Dry African, 1,100 Dry West India, 14,600 Dry Mexican, 18,500 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern; 3,500 Wet Salted Texas, Western, and Southern; 15 bales Calcutta Cow, and 749 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Quiet since our last; quotations unchanged. Stock in first hands here this morning, 1,134 hhds. foreign, (including 653 hhds. Porto Rico, 393 hhds. English Island, and 88 hhds. Cuba Muscovado,) and 900 bbls. New-Orleans, against 2,011 hhds. foreign, (including 1,460 hhds. Porto Rico and 551 hhds. Cuba Muscovado,) and 2,300 bbls. New-Orleans May 1, 1874.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull at former figures. We quote the range from $2 05@$2 10 for strained to good Strained; $2 23@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₩ 280 lb. Sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $2 07½ ₩ 280 lb. ....Tar quiet at $2 37½@$2 50 ₩ bbl....City Pitch inactive at $2 25 ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand, with merchantable quoted at 36c.@36½c. ₩ gallon. Stock in yard included 61,981 bbls. Resin, 3,274 bbls. Tar, and 4,609 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

OIL CAKE—Has been moderately sought after, with Western, in bags, quoted at $48 50, currency, and City at $44 50@$45, gold. The week's receipts have been 5,151 pks.; exports, 19,426 bags.

PETROLEUM—Very quiet as a rule; holders claim prices above the views of buyers. Refined quoted here at 13¼c., for early delivery. A sale of 2,000 bbls. at 13⅛c. was rumored as made last evening....Refined, at Philadelphia, 13c.@13⅛c. And at Baltimore, 12⅞c.@13c....Refined, in cases, 19c.@21c....Crude, in bulk, 6⅝c.@6¾c....Naphtha, 10c. for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and quoted firmer in price with sales reported for early delivery of 500 bbls. new Western Mess at $22 05@$22 10, closing at $22 10; 150 bbls. do., in lots, at $22 25; and 100 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 50. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., May option at $22@$22 05; 250 bbls., July, at $22 55, and 250 bbls., August, at $22 75, with June quoted nominally at $22 25@$22 30 ₩ bbl....The stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day was 65,942 bbls., (including 270 bbls. old, and 66,672 bbls. new,) against 63,424 bbls. April 1, 1875, and 74,926 bbls. May 1, 1874. The receipts of Pork in April were 17,561 bbls. The stock here to-day included 250 bbls. of old Mess, 42,289 bbls. new Mess, 3,743 bbls. Prime Mess, 8,869 bbls. Prime, and 9,781 bbls. of uninspected new Pork. ....Dressed Hogs, in request at 9⅞c.@10c. for City.... Cut-meats dull, but without change of moment as to values; sales, 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11¼c.@11½c.; 75 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range. ....Bacon in very moderate demand, with sales reported of 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 12⅝c., with Western quoted at 12¼c.@12⅜c., and Short Clear wholly nominal. And at Chicago 100 bxs. Long Clear and 100 bxs. Long Cut Hams at equal to 12¼c.@12½c. delivered here....Lard has been very quiet for early delivery at somewhat irregular prices, closing weak, with sales reported of 55 tcs. Western Steam at 15¾c.; quoted at the close at 15⅞c. asked for strictly prime; 60 tcs. City at 15¼c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 14¼c.; and 200 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, on private terms, quoted at 14⅞c., with Continental lots at 15⅞c.@16c. For forward delivery, the dealings in Western Steam have been quite extensive, opening about steady, advancing ⅛c., and closing weak. Sales have been reported of 2,000 tcs., May options, at 15¾c.@15⅞c., closing at 15⅞c. asked; 1,500 tcs, June, at 16c.; 1,500 tcs., July, at 16⅛c.@16 3-16c., closing at 16⅛c.; 2,000 tcs., August, at 16¼c.@16⅜c., closing at 16¼c.@16 5-16c.; and 250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 13½c. ₩ lb....Beef dull at old quotations; sales 100 bbls....Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 11,429 tcs. and bbls., (including 249 tcs. and bbls. old, and 11,180 tcs and bbls. new,) against 13,288 tcs. and bbls. April 1, 1875, and 8,232 tcs, and bbls. May 1, 1874. The receipts of Beef in March were 657 pks....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important change; demand moderate....The exports hence for European ports have been 691 pks. Pork, 1,109 pks. Beef, 1,308 pks. Bacon, 4,402 pks. Lard, 15,850 pks. Cheese, 123 pks. Butter.

SALT—Has been in more demand at comparatively steady prices, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., at 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull, with Crude quoted nominal at 5½c., gold, free. Stock here to-day 12,000 bags, and at Boston, 3,000 bags.

SKINS—Deer firmer and wanted; receipts, 137 bales; sales 10,000 lb. Mexican and 4,000 lb. Central American on private terms....Goat quiet and unsettled; receipts, 110 bales; sales 200 bales Mexican on private terms. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 75c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 67½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 57½c.; Sisal, 65c.; Para, 70c.@72½c. Puerto Cabello, 62½c., currency, ₩ lb....Tampico Goat, 53c.; Matamoras, 53c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 55c.@56c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₩ skin, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 30c.@33c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw quoted strong on the basis of 8¼c.@8½c. for fair to good Refining, as in our last, with a good demand noted, and sales of 725 hhds. refining Cuba Muscovado on the basis of 8 9-16c. for about strict good; 200 hhds. do., at 8⅜c.; 150 hhds. do., at 8½c.; 200 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c., 480 hhds refining Cuba at 8½c., 100 bxs. Clayed at 8½c., and 50 hhds. Martinique at 7 13-16c. ₩ lb....Refined in more request, at full rates....The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands to-day, 78,045 hhds., 26,739 bxs., and 63,174 bags, the latter including 4,565 bags Manila, 35,182 bags Brazil, 3,041 bags Java, 17,164 bags Cuba, 422 bags English Island, and 2,800 bags Mexican. Also, 200 hhds. Melado. Stock same date last year, 79,122 hhds., 53,044 bxs., and 181,682 bags. Also, 993 hhds. Melado.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, May 1:

	1874.	1875.
Cuba, hhds	75,238	75,371
Porto Rico, hhds	2,087	1,265
Martinique, hhds	1,118	608
English Island, hhds	683	801
Total hhds	79,122	78,045
Total boxes	53,044	26,739
Total bags	181,682	*63,174
Melado, hhds	993	259

* Included in the stock of bag Sugar were 35,182 bags Brazil, 4,565 bags Manila, 3,041 bags Java, 17,164 bags Cuba, 422 bags English Island, and 2,800 bags Mexican.

STARCH—Has been in fair demand, with Western quoted at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been quiet, but quoted steady, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ₩ ton.

TALLOW—Has been in limited request at about previous prices; equal to 52,000 lb. sold at 9c.@9¼c. for fair to strictly prime. Exports hence this week 882 pks....Stearine has been very quiet; choice City, in hhds., quoted nominally at 16½c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 16c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Quiet at unchanged prices; 900 half-chests Green, and 1,600 half-chests Oolong sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted steady, with a fair inquiry noted. Messrs. M. Rader & Son make the receipts of Domestic Leaf here 2,292 hhds. in April; deliveries from the inspection warehouses here 3,398 hhds.; stock in the inspection warehouses here to-day 39,555 hhds., against 17,624 hhds. May 1, 1874. Exports of Tobacco from this port in April 2,852 hhds. Leaf, 3,111 cases, Seed Leaf, 2,083 bales, 506 cereons, and 349 pks. of other kinds. And of Manufactured, 488,020 lb. Of the 4,200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf sold in April, 3,200 hhds. were for export. The receipts of Spanish Tobacco at this port in April were 4,421 bales; deliveries, 6,330 bales; stock, May 1, 7,161 bales, (of which were 6,804 bales Havana, and 357 bales Yara,) against 25,391 bales same time last year.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the Port of New-York in April.

	Total hhds.
Stock, April 1, 1875	40,661
Received since	2,292
Total	42,953
Delivered since	3,398
Stock, May 1, 1875	39,555
Same time 1874	17,624
Same time 1873	13,940

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in April.

	Havana, bales.	Cuba, bales.	Yara, bales.
Stock April 1, 1875	8,683	..	387
Received since	4,421	..	....
Total	13,104	..	387
Sales and reshipments to April 30, 1875	6,300	..	30
Stock May 1, 1875	6,804	..	357
Stock May 1, 1874	5,300	91	....
Stock May 1, 1873	37,018	..	3,878

For the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port we are indebted to Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 15; sales, 50 bbls....And of Alcohol, 50 bbls. reported sold at $1 13 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rather more demand has been noted for berth-room, chiefly for Grain and Provisions, with rates quoted steady. In the chartering line, a moderate movement has been noted at essentially unaltered figures; vessels for Petroleum, Grain, and Lumber most sought after....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last have been, by steam, 4,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ₩ bushel; 400 bales Cotton (rumored) at ¼c.@5-16c. ₩ lb.; 600 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 1,500 bxs. Cheese, reported at 35s. ₩ ton; 350 bbls. Apples at 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 50 pks. Tallow on private terms. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence) 1,000 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₩ lb.; 100,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@7d. ₩ bushel; 500 pks. Provisions, and 400 pks. Tallow at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 300 puncheons Molasses at 30s.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; and 150 tons Leather at 50s....For London, by steam, a small lot of Cheese, reported at 40s. ₩ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 550 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₩ bbl., 24,000 bushels Grain, reported within the range of 5½d.@6½d. ₩ bushel; 300 bbls. Apples, at 4s. ₩ bbl.; 2,500 staves on private terms; 75 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.; 1,000 bbls. Sugar (for forward shipment) at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. ....For the United Kingdom direct, a Norwegian bark, 389 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain at 4s. 10½d. ₩ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 456 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 1½d. ₩ quarter, and a Swedish bark, 505 tons, with Deals from Pascagoula, at 145s....For Havre, by steam, 750 bales Cotton, 200 hhds. Tobacco, 4,300 pks. Hides and Skins, and 12,000 Staves on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, a small lot of Bacon at 25s. ₩ ton; also, a British ship, 1,155 tons, with about 8,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. ₩ bbl., with option of Bremen....For Bremen, by steam, 200 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ₩ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ₩ bushel; 650 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₩ 280 lb.; 650 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 30s. for hhds, and 17s. 6d. for cases, and 200 tons Agricultural Machines at 30s.; also a Norwegian schooner, 328 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Cedar-wood, Lubricating-oil, &c., on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 sides Leather at equal to 45s.; 500 pks. Provisions and 300 cases Tobacco, on private terms....For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 451 tons, hence, with Lumber and general cargo, reported on the basis of $17, and 17c....For Porto Rico, a schooner, with Lumber and Shingles, from Wilmington, at $7 50 and $1 50, and an American brig, with Lumber, from do., reported at $7 50@$8 50....For Porto Rico and back, a British brig, 195 tons, reported on the basis of 45c. for Sugar, and $4 25 for Molasses....For Barbados, a schooner, about 220 tons capacity, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $9 50....For Charlottetown, a schooner, with Lumber, reported at $1, gold....For the north side of Cuba and back, north of Hatteras, a schooner, reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported on the basis of $5 25 for Sugar; and another, on the basis of $3 25 for Molasses....For Jamaica, an American schooner, 328 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,050, and back with Logwood, on private terms, quoted at $4 50@$5....For Demerara, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $8 50....For Cardenas, a brig, with empty casks, from Philadelphia, at 80c....For Kennebunk, a schooner, with lumber, from Beaufort, reported at $7....For Bath, a schooner, with Lumber, from Satilla River, at $8....For Boston, a schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 11c....For Norwich, a schooner, with Lumber from Brunswick, at $7....For Gloucester, a schooner, with Salt, from Cadiz, reported at 11c....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Darien, reported at $7; another, with do., from Fernandina, and another, with do., from St. Mary's, at $6 50; three schooners, with do., from Pensacola, at $8; another, with do., from Savannah, at $6....For New-York, a schooner, with Stone, from Rockport, at $1 25, and another, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7 25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 1—2 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 1-16 per cent., which is 7-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June at 7 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July at 8d.; also, sales of the same at 7 15-16d.; do., do., deliverable May and June, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 72s. 6d. ₩ cwt., for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 68s. ₩ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,700 bales were American.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped July and August, at 8 1-16d.

LONDON, May 1—2 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 9d.@44s. ₩ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@9¾d. ₩ gallon.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 25s 3d. per cwt.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 5c.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, May 1.—No important change in Wool market. Sales of Fleece have been made at previous rates. But there is a pressure to sell on the part of holders, and all are anxious to close up stocks as fast as possible, and to do so are willing to meet buyers on favorable terms. These remarks apply, however, only to fine Fleeces and the odds and ends usually to be found at the close of the year. Medium Fleeces and Combing and Delaine selections continue to command extreme prices, and are scarce and difficult to find. A small lot of Domestic, only 3,500 lb., has been sold at 70c., and this is the highest price yet obtained. Pulled Wools are not so firm, and extra grades are particularly dull, sales in many instances having been made at a concession of 1c.@2c. ₩ lb. There is, however, a pressure to sell all kinds of pulled as fast as received, as holders appear to have no confidence in the future of the market. The transactions in pulled Wools have been the largest for some weeks, comprising upward of 400,000 lb., but the demand has been almost exclusively confined to fine and light supers, to take the place of No. 1 Fleece now so difficult to find. The fact, however, that so large a business has been done in pulled Wools on a comparatively dull market shows that some concession must have been made to induce manufacturers to operate so freely. The business in California Wool has been fair, amounting to 285,000 lb. at prices ranging from 16c.@25c. for Fall, and 30c.@35c. for Spring. The sales of new Spring in most instances barely cover cost. There have been sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, XXX, Medium, and No. 1, at 52c.@56½c. ₩ lb., X and XX Michigan, 45½c.@52½c.; Western and other fleeces heavy at 45c.@49c.; Combing and Delaine fleeces, 54c.@70c.; unwashed Combing, 39c.@47½c.; scoured, 49c.@$1, Super and X pulled, 42c.@57½c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Petroleum nominally 13¾c. for Refined and 9⅝c. for Crude, in bbls. Clover-seed slow at 10c.@11c. for Pennsylvania and 11½c.@12c. for Western. Timothy and Flax Seed unchanged. Flour moderately active and prices 25c. higher. Sales 1,500 bbls., including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, at $5 62½@$6 25; high grades, $6 50@$7 75. Rye Flour is worth $5 25@$5 37½. Wheat excited and prices looking up; sales of Red at $1 40; Amber, $1 45; White, $1 48@$1 50. Rye sells at $1 08. Corn active and higher; sales of Yellow at 91c.@91½c.; Western Mixed, 91c. Oats stronger: sales of White at 76c.@77c., and Mixed at 75c. Provisions steady; sales Mess Pork, 22 50@$23; Smoked Hams, 13c.@14½c.; Salted Sides, 11¾c.@12c.; Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky, $1 18 for Western. Butter steady; choice grades were maintained; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. do. Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 23c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 17c.@19c. Cheese firm; fine grades rather scarce: New-York fancy, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Western fine, 16½c.@16¾c. Eggs—Market firm; receipts light; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 17c.; Western, do., 16½c.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat, in fair demand, irregular; No. 1 Spring, $1 09; No. 2 do., $1 04⅝, spot; $1 04¾, May; $1 07⅝, June; rejected, 93c. Corn in fair demand; advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 76c.@76⅛c., spot; 76c. bid May; 77c. bid, June; rejected, 72c. bid. Oats steady; No. 2, 62⅝c.@62¾c., spot; 62½c. bid, May; 63⅛c. bid June. Rye, quiet and weak, at $1 07. Barley, quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 32 spot; $1 27, May; Pork quiet and weak at $21 95@$22, spot; $22 May; $22 25@$22 30 June. Lard—Demand light; holders firm at $15 55, spot; $15 55@$15 57½ May; $15 75@$15 77½ June. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅞c.; Short Clear do. 12¾c.; all loose, spot. Whisky—Full prices asked but no demand, at $1 14. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat unchanged. Corn 75⅞c.@76c., May; 76⅞c.@77c., June. Oats, 62⅜c., May; 63⅛c., June. Pork and Lard unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 182,000 bushels; Oats, 38,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Flour quiet but firm; prices unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 37; No. 2 do., $1 35; Mixed do., $1 33; No. 1 Western Red, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 34@$1 35; Pennsylvania Red, $1 32@$1 36; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 42@$1 45; do. White, $1 30@$1 38; No. 2 Western Spring, $1 17@$1 19. Corn firm; Southern White, 92c.; Southern Yellow, 90c.@92c.; Western Mixed, 90c. Oats dull; Southern, 75c.@78c.; Western White, 70c.@71c.; Western Mixed, 68c. Rye steady at $1 15@$1 17. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions firmer, but quiet. Pork firm at $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c. for round lots, loose; jobbing lots, packed, ¼c.@½c. higher. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard firm; Refined, 16c.@16¼c. Butter firm and unchanged. Petroleum nominally lower at 6¼c. Coffee strong; ordinary to prime Rio, cargoes, 16¼c.@19c. Whisky dull at $1 15.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—Receipts—Flour, 7,400 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,500 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels. Flour, 25c. higher on Winter Wheat grades; 500 bbls. sold at $5 25@$6 50, for Spring and Bakers'; $6@$6 75 for Amber; $6 50@$7 25 for White; $5 50 for Rye; $8 50@$9 50 for Oat-meal. Wheat firm, with a moderate inquiry; $10,000 bushels Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee at $1 23; 2,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 35. Corn scarce and firm; seven cars sold on the track at 85c.@85½c.; 600 bushels, in store, 87c. Oats continue scarce; retailing at 72c. for Canadian. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds in fair demand; sales, 620 bushels at $2 60@$3 for Timothy; $8 for medium Clover; $9 for large Clover. Malt—Sales of 1 car from four-rowed State at $1 40@$1 42; 1 car No. 2 Western; 6,000 bushels Canada at $1 53@$1 55. Pork firm at $24 for heavy Mess. Lard firm at 16¼c.@16½c. Highwines nominal.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Flour firm, steady; mostly held higher; little done. Wheat declining; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 40@$1 41, cash; $1 40½, May; $1 44¼, June; No. 2 Spring, $1 05½, bid. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats easier at 65c.@65½c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 14. Pork, nominally, $22 25. Dry-salted Meats flat. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard—Buyers demand a reduction; 15½c. asked, 15¼c. bid. Hams, in pickle, firm at 11½c. for 14-lb. average, buyer to May 10; 12c. for 12½-lb. average, at St. Joseph, cash. Live Hogs active, strong; the demand exceeds the supply; Yorkers, $6 75@$7 25. Bacon, $7 25@$7 50; good to choice, $7 90@$8 25. Cattle steady; offerings light; good native Steers, $6@$6 12½; fair to good Butchers', $5 15@$5 65; mixed stock, $4 50@$5 50; Texans, $4@$4 75; Stockers, $3 50@$4 25. Receipts—Flour 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

BOSTON, May 1.—Flour—Market steady and firm, with a better feeling; sales at $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine; $5 25@$5 75 for common Extras; $5 75@$6 50 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $6@$7 25 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 25@$7 25 for Illinois; $6 25@$8 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite brands. Southern Flour firm at $5 25@$8 for common Extras and choice Family; $7@$8 50 for fancy Minnesota. Corn very firm and held mostly above the views of buyers; we quote Mixed and Yellow at 95c.@96c. Oats quite firm at 72½c.@77c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 20@$1 25. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $26@$30. Receipts—Flour, 4,685 bbls.; Corn, 7,600 bushels; Oats, 4,200 bushels; Shorts, 2,700 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 1.—Flour quiet, firm. Wheat steady at $1 36@$1 38. Corn steady at 74c.@78c. Oats quiet, steady at 67c.@69c. Rye steady at $1 20@$1 23. Barley quiet, unchanged. Butter firm for choice grades at 27c.@29c. Provisions strong; Pork quiet at $22 bid for Mess. Lard quiet, firm; Steam-rendered, 15⅝c.@15¾c. asked; Kettle, 15¾c.@16c. Bulk Meats firm, active; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c., generally held higher at close. Bacon quiet, firm; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky firm at $1 12. Hogs quiet; common, $7@$7 60; fair to medium, $7 75@$8 25; no higher grades offering; receipts, 1,100 head.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08½; No. 2 do., $1 04¾; June, $1 07; July, $1 08½. Oats scarce higher; No. 2, in store, 61½c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 74c. Rye unsettled; No. 1, in store, $1 18. Barley excited, higher, scarce; No. 2 Spring, $1 35; No. 3 do., $1 20. Provisions quiet, nominally firm. Mess Pork, $22, cash and May. Sweet Pickled Hams, 11c.@11¾c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Middles, 11¾c.@12¾c., loose. Prime Lard dull; Steam, 15½c.; Kettle, 15¾c. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 74c.@75c. Oats, 68c.@70c. Rye unchanged. Provisions, advancing tendency and in fair demand; Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¾c.@14c. Prime Lard, Steam, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.@16¼c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 12@$1 13. Bagging firm at 13c.@13½c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Amber Michigan, $1 26¾@$1 27; June, $1 29½; No. 1 Red, $1 30@$1 31; No. 2 do., $1 26½; June, $1 29¾. Corn steady; High Mixed, 78c.; July, 80c.; Low Mixed, 77½c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 1, 66c.; No. 2, 65c.; White, 66½c.; Michigan, 65¼c.; Rejected, 62c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 76,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 1.—Flour 25c. higher on Winter grades; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter; $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25; Extra White Michigan held at $1 32. Corn 1c. higher; sales, 1,200 bushels Toledo at 88c. Barley scarce; Canada nominally $1 43. Corn-meal, $35 for Bolted, $34 for Unbolted ₩ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $27 ₩ ton.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, $1 15@$1 20; Amber, $1 20@$1 27; White, $1 20@$1 30. Corn steady; Ear, 70c.@71c.; Shelled, 74c.@75c. Oats steady; Mixed, 65c.; White, 67c. Rye, $1 07. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 75@$11 80; Clear Sides, $12 25@$12 37½. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, Mich., May 1.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged; Extra, $1 30; No. 1, $1 29; Amber, $1 25. Corn firm, in fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 79c. Oats firm, in fair demand at 66c.@67c. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Cattle dull, weak and declining; receipts, 1,000 head; Stockers, $3 50@$5 50; shipping Steers, $5 50@$6 75; shipments, 3,300. Live Hogs steady and active; receipts, 6,000; Shippers', $7@$7 50; Bacon grades, $7 60@$7 85; inferior to extra and heavy, $7 50@$9; shipments, 5,000. Sheep dull and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 1.—Spirits of Turpentine active at 32c. Resin quiet and steady at $1 60 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip, $3 60 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 70.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Red, $1 31; No. 2 do., $1 26. Corn and Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, in car lots, 11¼c.; Legal Test, 12¼c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—Flour firm and in fair demand; choice, $7 50. Corn—Demand light; holders firm at 88c. Oats firm; demand light; holders firm at 73c. Provisions quiet and unchanged; no sales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 1.—Pork quiet but strong at $23 25. The market for all other articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 63½.

ALBANY, May 1.—Wheat quiet. Rye, in the street, $1. Oats in moderate request at steady price. Corn firm. Barley steady. Malt steady; sales, one car six-rowed State at $1 55.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 135 bales; gross, 740 bales; exports, to France, 3,573 bales; to the Continent, 1,600 bales; sales, 1,250 bales; stock, 119,574 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 242 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 14,032 bales.

MOBILE, May 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 121 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 25,177 bales.

GALVESTON, May 1.—Cotton holiday; gross receipts, 27 bales; stock, 41,207 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, May 10, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
672—Kelly, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. R. R. and Trans. Co. et al.
1103—Bobnet vs. Lithaur.
1313—Schweitzer vs. Conditt et al.
1095—Cook vs Feyh et al.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1251—Creep vs. Jacoby et al.
1171—Sprague et al. vs. Hosmer.
2783—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.
1247—Sun Print. and Pub. Ass. vs. Tribune Ass.
1359—Poillon, Survivor, vs. Volkening et al.
805½—Philipps, Ex'x, &c., vs. Melville.
1273—Robinson et al. vs. Hodgkiss.
843—Duncan vs. De Witt.
1235—Clute vs. Emerick.
1341—Howland et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
1231—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynne.
2789—Bergen vs. The Mayor, &c.
1605—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1393—Kierstead vs. Hennings.
1401—Rossman et al. vs. Mahon et al.
1403—Mallory et al. vs. Hazen.
1397—Stone vs. Dodge.
847—Ward vs. Rosenwald et al.
877—Averill vs. Webster et al.
1168—Loaners' Bank of N. Y. vs. Jacoby et al.
1165—Burdett vs. Taylor et al.
1137—Mull et al. vs. Allerton et al.
1263—Fisk vs. Bradley.
1345—Brunswick vs. Patterson, impleaded.
1143—Baldwin et al. vs. Townsend.
2429—Met. Gas-light Co. of N. Y. vs. The Mayor, &c.
343—Muller et al. vs. Bettner.
1109—Isidore et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
340—Christal vs. Hart.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
1316—Clark et al. vs. Dickinson.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
1256—Dimock vs. Hutchinson.
994—Gonnond vs. Third Av. RR. Co.
1708—Guerney vs. Peters, et al.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
1275—Dun vs. Murphy.
1282—Dun et al. vs. Murphy.
1168—Doyle vs. N. Y., E. and E. Mf. et al.
160—Willett, Adm'r, &c., vs. Kipp et al.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
268—Archer et al. vs. Hanlon et al.
2774—People ex rel., Loutrel vs. McCabe.
980—Mathes v. Sewall.
1404—Powers et al. vs. Gross.
1414—Platt, assignee, vs. Mount.
1424—Claflin et al. vs. Quimby.
714—Macfarland vs. Hart. & N. Y. Steamb't Co.
1394—Kierstead vs. O'Brien
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1438—Lexow vs. Julian.
1440—Wise et al. vs. Nicholson.
1448—Guardian Mut. L. Ins. Co. vs. At. Nat. Bank, N. Y.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
1464—Brainerd et al. vs. Scott.
1468—Kobbe et al. vs. Chem. Nat. Bank.
1126—O'Connell, Adm'x, &c., vs. Hart. & N. H. Steam-boat Co.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.
1522—Bailey, Receiver, vs. Spofford, Execut'x.
1548½—Lugar vs. Trustees, &c., N. B. Ch. S. I.
1552—Brown vs. Constantine.
1554—Salmon, Ex'r, &c. vs. Leonard et al.
1562—Poillon vs. Smith et al.
1564—Johnson vs. Smith, Executor.
906½—George the Count Johannes vs. Jennings and another.
630½—Haligarten vs. Eckert et al.
2008—Winterton, Adm'r, &c., vs. Winterton.
1214—Buchanan F. Oil Co. vs. Rose.
2788—The People State of N. Y. ex rel., Floyd vs. Conklin.
146—Stewart et al. vs. Graham.
1578—Stewart vs. Catherwood.
1580—Baldwin vs. Mehrbach.
1582—Man. & Builders' B'k of N. Y. vs. Asten, impleaded.
1584—Read vs. Reeve.
1586—Grimmond vs. Ritchie.
1588—Westgate vs. Boylan

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
331—Nelson vs. Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co.
537—Meriden Tool Co. vs. Morgan.
1201—Nash, Assignee, vs. Combs.
1297—Culkin vs. The Mayor, &c.
1305—Strong, Receiver, vs. Taintor.
1023—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
1185—Watson et al. vs. Dalley et al.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
299—Poole et al. vs. Lorillard.
623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
983—Worth, Assignee, vs. Van Name, impl'd.
1323—McDonald vs. Field.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
1373—Johnson et al. vs. Lee et al.
1387—Henderson vs. Camp.
1281—Coal Spring Iron Co. vs. Petter et al.
1213—Cunningham et al. vs. Stokes et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., Freedman Sedgwick, J. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.
2—Jarvis vs. The Mayor.
3—Landon vs. The Mayor.
4—Newfield vs. Opperman.
5—Smith vs. Fellows.
6—Pollock vs. Brennan.
7—Cousinery vs. Pearsall et al.
8—Griffith vs. Burk.
9—Harrison vs. Tinker.
10—Fagnan vs. Knox.
11—Jones vs. Norwood.
12—Blout vs. Rinaldo.
13—N.Y. Catholic Protectory vs. Bleecker St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
14—Clare vs. Nat. City Bank, N. Y.
15—Mitchell et al. vs. ex'rs Vermont Copper Mining Co.
16—Lynes, rec'r, vs. Binns.
17—Smith, survivor, vs. Ryan.
18—Ladd vs. Arkell et al.
19—Cooper et al vs. Smith
20—Hunter vs. Howard, Jr.
21—Holbrook, rec'r, vs. Orgier, impl'd.
22—May vs. Hinckley.
23—Patterson vs. Stettauer et al.
24—Knoeppel vs. Kings Co. Fire Ins. Co.
25—Atwell vs. Josyn et al.
26—Kemple vs. Darrow et al.
27—Hieronymous vs. Petre et al.
28—Ettlinger vs. Stegmiller et al.
29—Fisk vs. Allen.
30—Furman vs. Titus.
31—Bird vs. Austen, impl'd.
32—Fowler vs. Kelly.
33—Robertson et al. vs. Atlantic M. Ins. Co.
34—Harnett, et al. vs. Garvey.
35—Gibbs et al. vs. Huyler.
36—Am. Dock & Imp. Co. vs. Staley.
37—Roe vs. Roe.
38—First Nat. Bank, Portland, Me., vs. Schuyler et al.
39—Whitman vs. Conner.
40—Conant vs. Nat. Ice Co.
41—Same vs. Same.
42—Alfaro vs. Davidson et al.

Only ten cases will be called on the first day of the Term, and only ten cases will hereafter be placed on the Day Calendar.

Appeals from Orders.

Nos.
1—Payne, adm'x, vs. 42d St. & Grand St. F. RR. Co.
2—Gould vs. Moore.
3—Maryott vs. Thayer.
4—Powers, adminis'r, vs. Hughes, et al.
5—Patterson vs. Stettauer et al.
6—Faulks vs. Kamp.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Calendar for May.

Nos. Demurrers.
1—Goutel vs. Wilbur.
2—Slade et al. vs. Diggles.
3—Webb vs. Stead et al.
4—Pease vs. Walsh.
5—Walling vs. The Mayor, &c.

Issues of Fact.
1—Payne vs. Derby.
2—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. Society of United States et al.
3—Haas vs. Haas.
4—McKeever vs. McKeever.
5—Gans vs. Ridgely.
6—Coleman vs. St. John.
7—Coleman vs. Maurer.
8—Coleman vs. Mulford.
9—Coleman vs. Rosenstein.
10—Coleman vs. Dixon.
11—Palmer vs. The Hum. Sp. H. Md. Co. et al.
12—Shether vs. Jacobs.
13—Fitch vs. The Excelsior Mfg. Co. et al.
14—Emmertz vs. Ambler et al.
15—Behr, Assignee, &c., vs. Preiss, &c.
16—Sinclaire Rectifying M. Co. vs. Reford.
17—Kelley vs. Hiler et al.
18—Produce Bk. City N. Y. vs. Morton et al.
19—Putnam vs. Schlich et al.
20—Clark vs. Bannan.
21—Prime vs. The Twenty-third St. R. R. Co.
22—Stilwell vs. Kelly.
23—Hock et al. vs. Halsey, Receiver, &c.
24—Joseph vs. Head.
25—Ogden vs. Wood et al.
26—Harte vs. Nye.
27—Hennequir et al. vs. Clews et al.
28—Crosby vs. Watts.
29—Scheira vs. Freund et al.
30—Einstein vs. Chapman et al.
31—Falk et al. vs. Klein.
32—Gowter vs. Wilbur.
33—Graham vs. Livermore et al.
34—Frazer vs. Woodin.
35—Boalt vs. Robinson.
36—Blackwell et al. vs. Middendorf.
37—Von An vs. Seebald.
38—Solomon vs. Butterfield.
39—Putnam vs. Schlicwald et al.
40—Manilla vs. Williams.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
899—Nettleton vs. Matthews.
933—Landon vs. Bamburger.
313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1031—Starin vs. Kelly.
621—Seaman vs. O'Callaghan.
985—Cobb vs. Wood.
961—Antler vs. Stein.
949—Bowen vs. Wescott, President, &c.
917—Amory et al. vs. Dufty et al.
889—Little vs. Vail.
829—First Nat. Bank of Lebanon vs. McClees.
973—Squires vs. C. P., N. and E. R. R. Co.
817—Reimoun vs. Levy.
977—Cole et al. vs. Pfefferkorn, impl'd.
1003—Booth et al. vs. Moger et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
992—Franklin vs. Saunders et al.
1070—Gilbert vs. Sherman et al.
1022—Duffy vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1012—Bodine vs. Collins.
1115—Allaire vs. Oddie et al.
1054—Thurber vs. McAndrew.
1126—Jones vs. Bramgan.
1130—Jameson vs. Waterbury et al.
862—Lundie vs. Goeble.
1170—Mohr vs. Stevens.
1174—Cushman et al. vs. Ellis et al.
1096—Glanberg vs. Farley et al.
1132—Harrington et al. vs. Daly.
1094—Beck vs. Thorburn et al.
1052—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1154—Sicke vs. Brennan.
286½—Dornberg versus O'Brien, Sheriff.
281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor.
1068—Moller vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
523—Johnson vs. Moran.
209—Wood vs. Ryckman, Jr.
184—Mayer vs. Heywood.
1408—Fish vs. Napier.
940—Bradley vs. Green.
1892—O'Hanlon vs. The Mayor.
2435—Westervelt vs. The Mayor.
1265—Security Bank of N. Y. vs. Bank of Republic.
1257—Sinnott vs. Lynch.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday in June 1875.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2248—Sutton vs. Beck.
2677—Claude vs. Foley et al.
2003—Aiken vs. Sterl.
2215—Duparquet et al. vs. Lelders.
2216—Eble vs. Lubuscher.
3223—Newhausen vs. Green et al.
3325—Smith vs. Michael et al.
4902—Ross vs. Finan.
1045—Marselis vs. North River Bank.
2780—Carey vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
1157—Graphic Co. vs. Fairchild.
2256—Ogden et al. vs. Ruilman.
2257—Wyatt vs. Mabon et al.
2258—Sears vs. Van Norman.
2260—Budd vs. Stiger.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
10—Beckel vs. Hewstevant.
2199—Pierson et al. vs. S. M. Engine Co.
3272—Magner vs. Cornish.
2063—Prime vs. Muller.
2249—Beisbarth et al. vs. Kremer et al.
2253—Haydock vs. Corwin.
877—Adams vs. Harrison.
1211—Du Bois vs. Hull et al.
1381—Robinson vs. Combs.
2004—O'Hara vs. Canning.
2036—Collins vs. Kennedy.
2117—Gross vs. Simmins.
2124—Wagner vs. Smidt.
1999—Graham vs. Renner et al.
2026—Rosenstein et al. vs. Astie.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2946—Maher vs. Connor.
2767—Schlapfer vs. Fischer, impleaded.
513—Krudop vs. De la Vergne.
3465—Henderson et al. vs. Sullivan.
3327—Galway vs. Bond.
3571—Isaacs vs. Hammond.
3301—Wadsworth et al. vs. Jessup.
3338—McClave et al. vs. Flern.
3339—Same vs. Same.
2016—Boissard vs. Ryan, impleaded.
2017—Same vs. Same.
3597—Junker et al. vs. Keifer et al.
2185—Levenson vs. Keogh.
2746—Hill vs. Dickinson.
1049—Rowe et al. vs. Jewett et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Cases Settled.—Barnes vs. Barker; Clare vs. The National City Bank.

Bruce et al. vs. Kelly et al.—See memorandum for counsel.

Storrs vs. Bartley.—Plaintiff's complaint dismissed, with costs. Memorandum.

Jutte vs. Hughes.—See memorandum.

Hischl vs. Robert.—Judgment for defendant, and with costs. Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Standard Oil Company vs. Youni.—Motion for leave to answer or reply granted on payment of $15 costs.

Fisher vs. Fisher.—Application granted; order to be settled on notice.

Lewis vs. Goldstein.—Motion for stay pending the Supreme Court; decision granted.

Lewis vs. Goldstein.—Motion to extend the time within which the bail may surrender their principal.

Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion for leave to serve an answer to the amended complaint granted.

Wennan vs. Jardine et al.—Motion to open default denied.

Hatch vs. Churchill.—Let counsel for the respective parties appear before me at such time as they may agree on.

THE MAY TERM OF THE STATE (CIVIL) COURTS.

The May term of the State (civil) courts commences to-day. The assignments of Judges to hold the various branches of the respective courts are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

General Term—Noah Davis, P. J., and Judges Brady and Daniels.
Circuit, Part I.—Judge Donohue.
Circuit, Part II.—Judge Van Brunt.
Circuit, Part III.—Judge Barrett.
Chambers—Judge Lawrence.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Monell, C. J., and Judges Freedman and Sedgwick.
Special Term—Judge Van Vorst.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Curtis.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Speir.

COMMON PLEAS.

General Term—Daly, C. J., and Judges Robinson and Larremore.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Loew.
Chambers—Judge Joseph F. Daly.

MARINE COURT.

Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Gross.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Joachimsen.
Trial Term, Part III.—Judge Alker.
Chambers.—Judge McAdam.
General Term.—Shea, C. J., and Judges Joachimsen and Alker.

The number of *ex parte* and litigated motions disposed of in Chambers of the various courts during the past term were quite large, although generally devoid of public importance. Especially was this the case in Common Pleas Chambers, where Judge Loew signed 250 *ex parte* orders, formally entered as of Special Term, 377 orders, heard 92 litigated motions, naturalized 172 aliens, and divorced four couples.

THE PARIS PRESS.

The London *Spectator* prints the following article: If a Parisian, it says, reads but a single journal, or even if he confines himself to all the journals of a single party, he may live in a charmed world of falsehood. The news is a mass of selected lies; the reports of the speeches delivered by opponents are prepared lies; the personal descriptions of those speakers themselves are picturesque lies; the accounts of their motives are subjective lies; and the comments on the events of the day are rhetorical lies. The reader may not hear one word of plain, unvarnished truth about political affairs from one year's end to another. He goes through life like a man in a nightmare, haunted by grizzly shapes and unspeakable horrors of his own creating. We need scarcely add that we are not referring to the chief newspapers of Paris. The *Journal des Débats* and the *Temps* are as fair and as serious as *The Times* or the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and they do try to give a complete record of events throughout the world, although they are slenderly equipped with machinery for the collection of news in comparison with the great English journals. But most of the Paris papers, we repeat, are one-eyed and mendacious organs of particular parties. Hence it is necessary to read, not one, but the whole of them, in order to learn the news, or rather the opinions and the fabrications, of the day. The reader must flit from Radical to Liberal Republican, Conservative Republican, Septennatist, Orleanist, Legitimist, Catholic, Ultra-Catholic, and Bonapartist journals, to get a complete picture of the restless political life during each stage of the twenty-four hours. Nay, in separate organs he must study different shades of all the varying parties, if he wishes to correct one set of lies by another; and such is the multitude of papers that, if he should do his work faithfully, he will have time to do nothing else. He must begin at breakfast time with a crowd of journals that will keep him busy until luncheon. The afternoon papers begin to appear by the time that he has snatched a hasty meal and cleared his fatigued brain by a little exercise. Then he must toil over another bundle until he has to repair his exhausted energies by a late dinner. Nor is he free during even the rest of the evening, for the *Soir* may appear as late as 9 or even 10 o'clock, to round off the fatigues of the day. When, before going to bed, a man is able to condense all the mass of conflicting statements, rumors, insinuations, calumnies, mild fabrications, and downright lies into an intelligible record of probability, he proves that he possesses a remarkably sound mental and moral constitution. But six months of such toil would drive most men raving mad. It is usual to explain these infirmities of Parisian journalism by a few jaunty and trenchant references to the notorious infirmities of the French character. The French, it is said, have no common sense, they will not listen to reason, they do not care for truth. If we glance at what the temper of our own press was 100 or 150 years ago, we shall see the necessity of looking further for an explanation of the fragmentary, unfair, and mendacious character of the Paris journals than a natural disdain for reason and for truth. The English press of that time gave so little intelligence and was so tiny an institution that it cannot, indeed, be fairly compared to the French newspapers of our own day. But in both cases the temper of the writing is precisely the same. Swift's *Examiner* treated the Whigs as if they were the enemies of the human race, and the writing of smaller men was even more unscrupulously fierce. Fair play was a virtue that never seemed to have even occurred to the English journalist of those days, and we suspect that any display of it would have been attributed to treachery. Nor have we altogether passed beyond the stage of unfairness and mendacity, for our "religious" prints are, with such conspicuous exceptions as the *Guardian*, marked by precisely the same qualities as the Paris press. They systematically give only their own side of every question, and as systematically blacken the character of all who defiantly disagree with them. No private virtues or public services are a safeguard against their calumnies. Yet, of course, the writers of the "religious" newspapers are not consciously unfair or mendacious. They give but one side of a question because their journals exist for the very purpose of showing that there is but one side, and that all who say there are two deserve to be punished with hell-fire. Precisely the same state of feeling will explain the peculiarities of the Paris press. France is heated by religious, political, and social passions, some of which once stirred England to its depths, and some of which may do so again, although she lives at present in a happy state of half-careless, half-skeptical calm, free from all overmastering passions except what Renan calls the passion for comfort. The rival parties give each other no quarter in the press. Each starts its own journal, and if one-half of the staff do not happen to agree with the other, they start a rival print. Each section is so absorbed in the affairs of France that it has no time to look abroad, and hence it does not care for the news which forms the chief attraction of our own journals. Each also attributes overwhelming importance to its own species, and neglects the doings of other parties, except in so far as they furnish it with the means of attack. As each has seceded from some other body on account of what it deems a vital principle, it is apt, in theological fashion, to think that all who deny that principle are wicked as well as foolish. Attack begets attack, and heat generates heat, until even able and fair-minded men forget the elementary duties of justice and fair play. When these men are taken apart and spoken to calmly they often display an English impartiality, but the sight of an enemy puts them into a fury. On the other hand, many of the writers have been reared in so heated an atmosphere that they have never even possessed the faculty of weighing evidence. Others lend vile passions, a deliberate disdain for truth, and hired convictions to the cause of party. Thus it comes to pass that there are a multitude of journals in Paris, that few of them care to give such fullness of news as would satisfy Englishmen, that most of them are written with blind fanaticism, that they betray as boldly a disdain for literal truth as the religious sects, and that they represent a chaos of passion and mendacity. Nor will the best qualities of English journalism be seen in that of France until the revolutionary fires of her politics shall have burned low, until her bitterest controversies shall have been settled by the softening influence of time or the rigor of force, and until Frenchmen shall have reached that state of Churchwarden quietude, which is the glory of English politics, and which makes them utterly uninteresting to every nation but herself.

TAMMANY.

THE HEART OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

LONG FIGHT WITH CLINTON—VICTORIES AND DEFEATS—EARLY TAMMANY DEFAULTERS—SAM. SWARTWOUT AND IKE FOWLER—FEUDS IN THE FAMILY—BARNBURNERS AND HUNKERS—HARDS AND SOFTS—FERNANDO WOOD—PEACE AND RECONCILIATION—RING DOMINATION—FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION BY PUBLIC ROBBERS—THE TAMMANY SOCIETY FURNISHES THE LEADING THIEVES OF THE COUNTRY.

DeWitt Clinton was the reverse of Burr. He was outspoken, bold, honest, and altogether free in his criticisms of men and measures. Burr was secret, cautious, politic, unscrupulous, and loved to work in hidden places and through ignoble means. Clinton probably found that the Tammany Society was a machine in Burr's hands, and left it soon after filling the position of Scribe to the Council of Sachems—a position that gave him access to the inner workings of the concern. The society never forgave him for withdrawing, and pursued him even to the hour of his death with most rancorous vindictiveness. The death of Hamilton and the disgrace of Burr removed the two men who stood in the path of Clinton's political ambition. He knew that the seat of power was in the City of New-York, and gave up a place in the United States Senate to be Mayor here. Clinton believed that Burr's act had fatally injured the influence of Tammany, and looked forward to an easy journey toward the Presidency. But just then there arose a feud in the ranks of the dominant party that altered the programme. The aristocratic, rich and proud Livingston family, whose leaders had belonged in turn to all parties, were disgusted with the Clintons, looking upon them as adventurers and low people. But Clinton had endeavored to conciliate them, and allowed Morgan Lewis, who had married into the Livingston blood, to be chosen Governor. Lewis foolishly gave all the fat places at his disposal to "the royal family," as Clinton afterward called the Livingstons, and what was worse he appointed a number of Tammany sachems and warriors to office. The war between the Livingston and Clinton families brought Tammany to the front, and, then as now, misery and politics made strange bedfellows. Clinton went into treaty with his bitterest enemies, the Burrites, and a caucus was held at which it was agreed to restore Burr to political favor and power if Tammany would support Clinton. This caused a row in the wigwam, and the rank and file held an indignation meeting to denounce the act of their own leaders. Burr's departure on his Mexican venture, however, put him out of the case. Clinton charged, and doubtless with truth, that the Tammany leaders had acted in bad faith, and thenceforward he was at open open and unceasing war with them and the whole society.

The system of bargaining and buying and selling in politics was perhaps less practiced than now, but the Tammany gang had no difficulty in bringing Daniel D. Tompkins over to their side—and this Tompkins was at first Clinton's protégé. Having secured the Governor (Tompkins) of course Tammany secured the spoils, and every office from Lake Erie to Montauk Point was filled with Bucktails. Every effort was made by Tammany to drive Clinton out of the Republican Party; but he was a hard man to drive, though he afterward left the party of his own free will, and took a Federalist nomination for the Presidency, to be overwhelmingly beaten by Madison. Without tracing the various steps, we find that Tammany had, as they supposed, done Clinton to political death, and great was their rejoicing. They had got him out of the Senate, out of the Governorship, and, after persistent effort, had achieved his worst humiliation—removal from the Mayoralty of New-York. Never was any man more completely overthrown. He had not even money, for he never used power and office to fill his pocket. He was rejected by one party, unacknowledged by the other; out of office, out of influence, and even out of business. Tammany was elated. The man it most hated and feared was effectually crushed out. The society monopolized Federal, State, and City patronage; its sachems were plethoric with fat things; the new hall (now the *Sun* office) just completed was the admiration of the town and the political Mecca of the time. Rejoicings, rum, and revelry rioted and ranted in the wigwam. Tammany was absolute in the City, and to make itself so in the State it made alliances with the shrewdest county leaders, and formed the famous Albany Regency, of which Martin Van Buren—a fair copy of Aaron Burr, without the audacity—was the leader. Van Buren began life as a Clintonian, but he soon went over to the Bucktails, and introduced his very effective system of party organization into the wigwam. Out of power, Clinton returned to his grand canal scheme. The war with Great Britain suspended consideration of that project, but as soon as peace came he renewed his writings on the subject. The canal became popular, and the Republican Party that had so recently repudiated Clinton was forced to nominate him for Governor lest he might run on an independent platform and beat them. Tammany immediately brought out a Bucktail candidate against him, Peter B. Porter, who got 1,479 votes to 43,310 for Clinton. So the politically dead and buried "ditch-digger" once more rode into power by almost unanimous consent.

"Witt Clinton is dead, St. Tammany said,
And all the pappooses with laughter were weeping;
But Clinton arose and confounded his foes—
The cunning old fox had only been sleeping."

The war raged fiercer than ever. Clinton was vindictive to such an extent that he refused to invite the New-York members of the Assembly to his receptions solely because they were all Tammany men. "The miserable Bucktails!" said he, "I'll have nothing to do with them." Van Buren now led the war against Clinton, and by his adroit management succeeded in beating the Governor in the Council of Appointment, in the organization of the Legislature, and other less important things. The Bucktails fought within the party, and in almost every struggle defeated the Clintonians. Tammany had been strongly against the canal scheme, ridiculing it outrageously. Van Buren saw that it was popular, and over went Tammany to its advocacy, denouncing the Clintonians for their lukewarmness in urging public works. Clinton was re-elected Governor, but the wily Bucktails had so far secured power for themselves, and undermined him, that he declined to run for a third time; a Bucktail was elected in his place, and Tammany was once more supreme.

One of the important movements of the Tammany leaders was for the revision of the Constitution and the extension of the elective franchise by removing the property qualification—one of the main promises given out at the formation of the society, thirty years before. Their long delay in this movement is explained by the fact that Clinton was very strong with the poor classes, and especially with the Irish, of which race he came. Believing Clinton to be entirely out of the way, they went to work, and the first meeting in favor of a convention was held in Tammany Hall in August, 1820, presided over by Stephen Allen, and attended by leading Bucktails throughout the State. The extension of the franchise brought a new element into the society; the old and steady leaders, who were men of social standing and character, were gradually retired, and were succeeded by younger and strange men, who cared little for the organization except so far as they could use it to gain wealth and power. At first the sachems were very proud of the great addition to the voting strength of the party, but they soon found the claims of these mercenaries troublesome, and sincerely regretted that the franchise statutes had ever been altered.

A worse thing, however, was to be done by the Tammany sachems themselves. They could not forget nor forgive Clinton. He was out of power, and there was no prospect that he would ever trouble them again. It was only through their own supreme folly that he did. They had grasped every office within their reach, and the Legislature (of 1828) was about to adjourn, when some one remembered that Clinton was a Canal Commissioner, an office that brought him no pay, but in which he was popular among the people. A resolution to remove him was adopted by a strict party vote, and the Tammany men left Albany happy in the thought that they had not only killed Clinton very dead, but most valorously kicked his political carcase into the dust-hole. This malicious insult to their great favorite, the people quickly and hotly resented. Indignation meetings were held; a People's Party was formed, and Clinton was again elected Governor by a great political tornado that shook Tammany to her foundations. Before the sachems could again make head against their great enemy a resistless ally came to their aid in the form of death. Gov. Clinton settled back in his chair after some hours of hard work, and died without a moment's notice, Feb. 11, 1828.

After Clinton's death Tammany entered upon a long and prosperous career. The name Democratic was added, and the whole membership went over to Jackson under the lead of Grand Sachem Mordecai M. Noah, of the *National Advocate*. With the election of Old Hickory began the era of official thefts, and Tammany men began to steal with avidity. The first thieving Collector of this port was a big Indian in Tammany—Samuel Swartwout. William M. Price, the defaulting United States District Attorney, was another early specimen. No serious effort was made to punish either, or recover the stolen money. All we got was a new participle in the dictionary—"swartwouting" for "stealing." The case of Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster, is another instance of plundering officers furnished by the immaculate sachems. Fowler was then Grand Sachem, and when he became Postmaster the wigwam held a grand carousal. His defalcations, flight, and death in exile are matters of recent history.

Of course Tammany's influence in City politics has been always great, and often overwhelming. The Federalists had everything their own way until the election of 1801, when Tammany tried the Tontine trick before alluded to, and elected a good share of the Common Council. The Aldermen and Assistants then operated as a single board. In 1804 the Republicans got seven of the nine wards, and De Witt Clinton (then in harmony with Tammany) was Mayor. A caucus was held at once, Clinton presiding, and the other members being Maturin Livingston, the Recorder, Aldermen Gilbert, Minthorne, Delamontagne, King and Drake, and Assistants Beard, Bloodgood, Warner, Crolins, Shute, and Mott. They resolved to remove the Street Commissioner, Controller, Almshouse Superintendent, Commissioner of Repairs, Attorney to the Board, Counsel to the Board, the Captains of the Watch, (among them "Old Hays,") and other officers. This was Tammany's first grab, and from that day to this the party has never failed to follow "the good old plan, they should take, who have the power, and they should keep who can." The Federalists recovered the Common Council in 1809, when there were splits on the Tammany side in the Sixth and Seventh Wards, where Clinton and Madison tickets were run. In 1810 Clinton was removed, and Jacob Radcliffe appointed Mayor, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, a Tammany Grand Sachem, was made Recorder. The Federalists were dominant until 1813, when the board was equally divided. Next year, for the last time, the Federalists had the City Government. Thenceforward that party rapidly declined. In 1817 Tammany was the scene of a grand fight between the Madison and Clinton factions, and on one occasion the windows were smashed, furniture broken, and the fight ended only by the forcible dispersion of the contestants by the Mayor and watchmen. About 1819 the Federalist organization went down; most of the members went over to the Clinton side, but a few, who thought there was too much man-worship among Clinton's followers, acted with the Bucktails, or stood aloof entirely. These were known as "High-minded Federalists." About this time there was a split in the Bucktail ranks, and two factions arose, known as the "North River Squad" and the "Swamp Gang." In 1820 the Bucktails carried all the wards except the Second; they also had the Legislature and the Council of Appointment, and made Stephen Allen Mayor in place of Colden, and Dickey Rider Recorder in place of Peter A. Jay. In 1823 a combination of Anti-Crawford men, called the People's Party, elected five Aldermen and six Assistants—a majority of the board—and chose William Paulding for Mayor. This was the first time the Common Council had the right of electing the Mayor, that officer having previously been appointed at Albany. In 1825, owing to a combination of Crawford and Clinton men in the Common Council, Paulding was ousted, and Philip Hone made Mayor. Jackson was now looming up; the Republicans took the name of Democrats, and the late Federalists and other opponents of Tammany called themselves National Republicans—afterward Whigs, and last the present Republicans. In 1828 Tammany carried the City for Jackson, giving him 15,400 votes, to 9,600 for Adams. In 1834 the people first voted directly for Mayor, and the fight was close—Cornelius W. Lawrence, Democrat, having 17,575, to 17,372 for Gulian C. Verplanck, the opposing candidate.

We will not stop to trace the record down. With few interruptions the Council of Sachems held rule in the City until the great Democratic overthrow in 1840. That was a barren victory for the Whigs, however. Then came the Native American movement. The solid voting-machine into which the Tammany leaders had consolidated the Irish element made the wigwam invincible. These foreign-born voters never questioned their orders, but voted almost to a man for the candidates given out by the Tammany Committee. No matter who they were, the foreign contingent practiced the doctrine given out in Tammany Hall by John Cochrane—that the ticket must be supported entire. "As for me," said John, (in our hearing,) "I would vote for the incarnate devil if he had the regulalar Democratic nomination." But Nativism in the abstract was odious and inconsistent with the principles of our Government, and so it was short-lived.

The Whig Party elected Aaron Clark, William V. Brady, and Caleb S. Woodhull to the Mayoralty, and had the advantage occasionally in the Common Council, but the lion's share of the local Government has been in the hands of Tammany. In 1835-6 the Sachems had a row in the family, resulting in the Equal Rights Party—subsequently called Locofocos, from the well-known incident of lighting the wigwam by matches and candles after the regulars had turned off the gas. The original Locofocos were Moses Jacques, Alexander Ming, Job Haskell, F. W. Byrdsall, Levi D. Slamm, Dr. Vache, Clinton Roosevelt, and George W. Matsell. This party was short-lived, and most of the men went back to Tammany.

In 1848 the Democrats in this State were divided into Hunkers and Barnburners, and Tammany was full of trouble. Long and fierce was the fight for the possession of Tammany Hall, for that only could give any ticket the stamp of "regular." Finally the Hunkers triumphed, and John Van Buren and his Barnburning followers were driven forth into the wilderness. After some years this feud was patched up, and the sachems once more boasted of a united and happy family. But there was no real peace; hot and angry contentions ensued, and blows were struck and heads mashed in the venerable hall. The party divided into Hards and Softs, and such old Hunker chiefs as John McKeon, James T. Brady, Charles O'Conor, and Greene C. Bronson found themselves out in the cold, where they had put the Barnburners a few moons before. They were refused admission to the hall, and indorsed the Hard State Ticket in the open park. Finally they settled in the Stuyvesant Institute; but when Buchanan was nominated a coalition was agreed upon—the Softs assembled at the old hall, marched in Indian file to the Institute, where they were joined by the Hards, and marched back two by two, arm in arm, to the wigwam, where reorganization and consolidation were effected. The old chiefs, however, found a dangerous rival in Fernando Wood, who had been their master-spirit, and successful candidate for Mayor. By the aid of Sweeny, Tweed, Savage, and others, Wood organized the Mozart Hall Committee, and inflicted great damage upon the old society, once more putting himself at the head of the City Government. Not long after the rebellion broke out another making-up was brought about, and since that time there has been comparative quiet in Tammany Hall. The war enforced them to loyalty, and gave great opportunities for gain. The "cohesive power of public plunder" was a bond strong enough to keep the peace, and the bloody hatchets were buried out of sight.

Tammany's power was at its highest point in 1870. The party had the Governor and both branches of the Legislature, and their exaltation was supreme. The leaders felt that complete triumph had come—the first since death removed their powerful antagonist, Gov. Clinton. John T. Hoffman, ex-Grand Sachem, was Governor; William M. Tweed, the Grand Sachem, was the owner of the Governor, and Lord Dictator; the money of the City was in the keeping of Sachem Richard B. Connolly; the Mayor's chair was filled by Sachem Abraham Oakey Hall, and more than all, the important office of County Auditor was in the hands of that wide-awake and thrifty Sachem, James Watson. Then, too, Sachem Matthew T. Brennan was the Sheriff, and other good and true brothers, sworn never to reveal the secret doings of the omnipotent Council of Sachems, were handsomely quartered upon the tax-payers. The time was auspicious for a grand celebration, and, as the society's anniversary was not available, the robbers fixed upon the Fourth of July for the spree. An invitation ticket was sent out containing a bitter arraignment of the Republican Party, accusing its members of all manner of sins, prominent among which was the stealing of the people's money. The Tammany horn was blown in this way:

"The Democratic Party came into full power in this State, for the first time in many years, on the 1st of January last. In one short session of the Legislature the false and unconstitutional system of Municipal Government established by our opponents in the day of their power, has been swept away, and the rights of communities to local self-government have been recognized and established all over the State."

There was a great celebration. Grand Sachem Tweed delivered an address of welcome; the Declaration of Independence was read; Senator Casserly, of California, made the "long talk," and gave the radicals fits; the poet Saxe informed us that Tammany was "the bulwark of freedom—the pride of the land." Sunset Cox boldly said "haud absurdum est," and gave the radicals fits; Sachem Doug. Taylor nominated "John T. Hoffman, by the help of God and the Democratic party, the next President of the United States," and read letters from Senators Bayard, Stockton, and others, who could not attend; Sachem Sam. Garvin introduced Congressman Brooks, who said "Magna Charta," "self-government," and gave the radicals fits; the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, some more fits given to the radicals, and then the waters of the great spring got fits. Is not all this recorded in a richly printed book done by Grand Sachem Tweed's New-York Printing Company, and paid for by the people?

Not long after this grand jollification the attention of THE NEW-YORK TIMES was drawn toward Master Tweed and his ultra-virtuous denouncers of official dishonesty—and there haven't been any more Tammany celebrations outside the Penitentiary.

Now, what are the leading facts in this history? They are that the great Democratic Party was created and has been carried on by crafty and desperate men in Tammany Hall, from Aaron Burr to Boss Tweed; that the masses voting on that side have been, in the main, blind tools of a few managers; that the outward and public organization known as the Democratic General Committee is a mob put forward for show; that the real power has been and still is in the hands of half a dozen officers of the Tammany Society; that these rulers have been aware of and profited by almost limitless plunder of the people for half a century; that they were themselves, at the best, the most infamous of a long line of thieves, and that in its whole history the Tammany Society has been the centre of every form of partisan knavery, the Wigwam the receptacle of every ambitious rascal who made up his mind to live by politics, and the whole concern, within and without, a foul and dangerous abomination. The exposures in THE TIMES first tore the mask from the villains, and to-day the honored Sachems and Grand Sachems—the select priests of this Democratic temple—are in prison as felons or hiding from justice in foreign lands.

That there have been good men in the society is true; that there are many honest and worthy Democrats is true. Gov. Tilden is a member; Gov. Dix is a member; John A. Kennedy was a member, and there have been and are many others not in political sympathy with the Democratic Party, yet members of the society. These men are above suspicion of dishonesty; but they take no part in the society, and never attend its meetings. And now, to emphasize again, Gen. Washington's warning against the influence of oath-bound secret societies, let us close with a selection from the list of names of managers of the grand Fourth of July celebration of which we have spoken:

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Grand Sachem.

Sachems.	Members.
Peter B. Sweeny.	James H. Ingersoll.
A. Oakey Hall.	Andrew J. Garvey.
Richard B. Connelly.	Henry W. Genet.
James Watson.	Alexander Frear.
George G. Barnard.	Cornelius Corson.
Charles G. Cornell.	Ed. J. Shandley.
Manton Marble.	Elbert A. Woodward.
Joseph Dowling.	Hugh Smith.

These are a few of the controlling spirits of the Tammany Society. The list might be extended among the small fry of ward leaders, but we have given names enough.

The theory on which Tammany has operated of late years has been that New-York was to be governed from below—by the weight of ignorance and the strength of corruption, and not by the force of intelligence and virtue. In the unwashed and whisky-sodden rabble of a great city it has found an army of adherents capable of being disciplined and manœuvred to an extent that no other civilized community would endure. Although no Irishman has ever held or ever been eligible to so high a place as Sachem, it has so artfully managed that impulsive and unreflecting race as to carry nine in ten of their voters in regular and energetic support of its candidates. By audaciously robbing the tax-payers at large, and handing the plunder over to Irish churches and schools and minor religious institutions, it has flourished and fattened under the blessings of the Holy Father, and secured the influence and co-operation of his priests and their followers. Organized and operated for years as a Republican institution, it foresaw the rising popularity of the term "Democratic," and coupled that in its title—writing itself "Democratic Republican," and after the Whig Party started simply "Democratic."

In order more directly to reach its constituents it created the Tammany General Committee, to which the public have admission; but this committee has never for a day been anything more than a machine operated by the real power—the Council of Sachems of the secret society. By means of its public and visible system it secures the influence and prestige of a popular body of liberal tendencies while its hidden and limited membership gives it all the potency of a caucus or ring. The whole party is a system of rings, the outermost consisting of a mass of fifty thousand voters, the middle a select guard, forming a general committee, and the innermost the Tammany Society proper of about six hundred members, who are absolutely controlled by less than a dozen in the Council of Sachems. This council is the soul, the heart, the vital force and moving principle of the Democratic Party. The outside mob of voters have no more control over it or themselves than the hands of the clock have over the mainspring and the balance-wheel. Like the hands of the clock they merely record for the outside public the fact that their master, the mainspring, is at work. Thus we see a society organized in the interest of the "anti-consolidationists," as the old State Rights or anti-Federalists were called, and now claiming to be the exponents of the simplest Democracy, furnishing in its history the most successful practice of centralization ever known in a popular Government. Tammany denounces Know-nothingism: it is the original Know-nothing organization; it denounces secret political organizations it is the eldest and strongest of them all. It proclaims that the majority should rule: it rules the party through a secret cabal of less than a dozen men. It babbles of integrity and honesty in politics: it has furnished from its secret cabal the monumental defaulters and thieves of the age. It blathers about purity of the ballot: its chosen leaders "counted in" Hoffman for Governor—himself a sachem at the time—by swelling the vote of this City nearly 30,000 beyond the true number, while of petty officers the counting in has been regular and frequent ever since the days of Van Buren. Such is the "Heart of the Democratic Party."

FRENCH CARICATURE.

SIGNIFICANCE OF A NOM DE PLUME—A LOVER OF PRACTICAL JOKES — THE PARISIAN ARTIST AND TENNIEL—HIS POLITICAL TENDENCIES.

The London *Daily News* makes room for the following interesting notice of a well-known French caricaturist:

A caricature renders as much service to a party as a speech, and yet no one thinks of ranking a caricaturist with a politician. Why? His works often live, which is more than can be said of speeches; they appeal to the commonest intellects as well as the highest; the ideas they conjure up are extraordinarily vivid, and shape themselves at once in the popular mind as beliefs and prejudices, which time frequently renders ineffaceable; finally, there must be a touch of truth in them, else public opinion rejects them. There are sophists of the pencil as there are of the tongue and pen, but they never attain a lasting reputation, and it is, indeed, curious to note that the indulgence which the world lavishes so freely upon writers and speakers of clap-trap is never extended to artists who put their pencils willfully and persistently at the service of what is unjust and false. The most popular caricaturists are not always the best draughtsmen of their day; but they are the men whose humor has played most shrewdly round serious subjects—who have evinced the greatest skill in showing up the ludicrous aspects of shams, and in removing those conventionally virtuous masks which public men must needs assume to impose upon the vulgar. How much duller a world it would be if caricaturists were not allowed to lift down our rulers from their Olympian heights, and show them to be no more than human! Few Englishmen will question that among the men who have done most to popularize Liberal principles, to make oppression and crime seem mean, goodness and justice beautiful, Mr. John Tenniel occupies a prominent place; even so in France, when we have cast up the accounts of all statesmen, orators, historians, and journalists, we shall find that few, if any, have labored so long and honestly in the cause of freedom and progress as the Comte Amédée de Noé, better known as Cham.

Cham would be the first to laugh at the notion of his being a moralist. A newspaper having recently suggested that it was high time he should obtain that slip of red ribbon which officially consecrates a Frenchman's merits, he was seized with mild spasms of hilarity, and declared he would unhesitatingly part with any coat of his which showed a hankering after ornamentation and distinctive symbols. But this is only his one-eyed way of judging things, for at heart he would probably feel grateful for some public recognition of the fact that his labors have been directed toward the instruction, as well as the amusement, of his contemporaries. The most modest of men, he is also the most astonishing in appearance—given the idea one would preconceive of such a man after studying his works. He was born in 1819, and of most aristocratic lineage, for his father, the Comte de Noé, was a Peer of France. His mother was, however, English, and young Amédée having been brought up entirely by her, acquired a British accent, which he retains to this day. Very tall, thin, and upright, scrupulously correct and English in his attire, of manners externally cold and polished, he thoroughly realizes the Parisian idea of the Londoner; the more so as, like the sailor in Gilbert's ballad, he never laughs and he never smiles, though he is one of the most consummate practical jokers in existence. But one must witness Cham's practical jokes to comprehend the relish of them—a relish derived rather from the manner of the performance than from the thing performed. Thus one day he enters a grocer's shop, and is instantly surrounded by shopmen zealous to attend on so well-dressed and dignified a customer. Pausing opposite two open casks he gazes at their contents with a look of melancholy interest, and inquires, "What are these?" "Prunes, Sir." "And these?" "Stewed pears, Sir." "Ah, I shouldn't have thought it," exclaims Cham, with a long, deep, and earnest glance at the pears; then suddenly raising his serious eyes and shaking the grocer's hand with a demonstration of the most feeling gratitude, "Thank you, one learns something new every day," and he walks out. On another occasion, going into a restaurant where he was unknown, he settled into a corner seat which happened to be generally reserved for a stock-broker who dined in the house every evening. The waiters said nothing; but the stock-broker coming in, felt wroth at the usurpation, and was about to complain of it, when he recognized the familiar features of the caricaturist. He thought he would have a joke at the expense of Cham, and calling the landlord aside, asked him if he knew who was that tall, thin, and most solemn stranger? No; the landlord had never seen him before. "Ah, well, then I advise you to order him out as quickly as possible; else he will scare away all your other customers," whispered the stock-broker; "it is Heldenrich, the executioner." The landlord gave a jump; but without an instant's loss of time walked up to Cham, and begged him to depart, adding that he would not ask him to pay for what he had eaten; and would, indeed, not consent to touch his money at any price. Cham's features betrayed not the slightest surprise at this communication. "May I ask who has revealed to you that I am the headsman?" he said in his gravest tones. "It is that gentleman yonder." "Ah, quite so," answered Cham, imperturbably; "he ought to know me, for I flogged and branded him at Toulon not two years ago." It is alleged that the stock-broker recorded a vow never to play tricks on Cham again, and similar resolutions are generally made by those who measure wits with the nimble caricaturist. He is adored along the entire line of Boulevards, and in every newspaper office, as a man who never enters a circle without raising merriment. It has been said of him that he would make even a stuffed bird laugh; but, one may add that encomium rarely deserved by a wit, that his good-natured shafts would never be sped even at a stuffed bird in malice.

As to Cham's talent, if we compare it with Tenniel's, we may remark that the Englishman is more versatile in execution and the Frenchman in fancy. Tenniel's cartoons are carefully-drawn studies of men and things that exist, with but a faint dash of exaggeration thrown in for comic effect. The range of subjects which Tenniel treats is also immense; and whatever may be the scene or character he reproduces, the thing is done true to the life, and with the utmost fidelity in depicting accessories. On the contrary, Cham's faces, attitudes, and backgrounds, are all the same. He seems never to study a new model; his contempt for plastic possibilities is sublime; and a novice who had seen but a dozen of his cartoons might think, on first reflection, that there was a monotony in them. But, then, what an ever-changing play of fancy in the conceptions of the cartoons, and in the dialogue of the characters! It is this that enables you to look through albums full of Cham's sketches without ever wearying. You may reason with yourself that you have seen this or that disheveled head a hundred times before; but what if, with a touch of his pencil, the artist makes the head grin in a different manner every time? and what if that grin be always irresistibly funny? Cham dresses his characters abominably. He gives them legs and arms such as no man ever beheld, and he makes them express all emotions by striking attitudes which, in real life, would consign them to a mad-house. Never mind; the buyer of the *Charivari* or the the *Illustration* always laughs; Cham's sketches are indeed the first things he turns to in the paper; and if the favorite caricaturist were to take a three months' holiday, (he has never done such a thing since he commenced drawing,) he would be more missed in the clubs and cafés than any other public man—statesman, author, or actor—whom it is possible to name. A man who exercises this influence must needs be an educator, and Cham, as we have said, has always been a teacher of Liberal principles. He is not a Radical; one may even doubt whether he has established preferences for any particular régime; but the moral of his penciled satires upon official stupidities, dynastic wrangles, and unpatriotic party wars, points in French eyes to the benefits of Republicanism; and many a Republican who has become imbued with that thoroughly French spirit of contempt for the petty sides of autocratic rule might, if he retraced his impressions, admit that it was Cham who first taught him to see how much there was to laugh at in the shams which servile courtiers reverence, and try to palm off on mankind as "sacred institutions."

MISMANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

HOW WORK ON THE BIG-PIPE JOB IS PERFORMED—COMPETENT LABORERS REPLACED BY IGNORANT MEN—THE PATRONAGE DISTRIBUTED BY POLITICIANS—OVER 1,500 MEN DISCHARGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS SINCE ITS CONTROL BY THE PRESENT CITY GOVERNMENT.

If the tax-payers of the City of New-York imagine that the interests of the City are being any more carefully and honestly looked after now than they were before they passed under the control of what is termed "reformed Tammany," let them look, for example, at that branch of the public works known as the "big-pipe job," which is the replacing of the old Croton Aqueduct from One Hundred and Thirteenth street down to Ninety-second street in Tenth avenue. This is a work which involves a vast amount of labor, such as grading, blasting rocks, &c., and in which no little skill is requisite in order to properly prosecute the work. There are at present employed on this work alone, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, about 300 men. Six lines of 48-inch pipe have been laid to conduct the water while the aqueduct is being taken away, and when that is done the pipes are to be removed to the ground at present occupied by the aqueduct. The work was going on as rapidly and as favorably, under the old order of things, as could be expected. The laborers had become accustomed to the work, and those in charge of them as foremen, &c., were men who understood their business, and had been retained in their positions for years, simply in recognition of their ability to superintend the work. But, no sooner did Tammany Hall get possession of the City Government, than there was a change, and within three weeks there has been a clean sweep of the whole force of workmen on this particular branch of the public works. There are at present only two of the old gang foremen retained, and probably not twenty of the old laborers. The question may be asked, What difference does it make to the people who does the work, so long as it is done? A walk along the line indicated will answer the question. Men (or rather, in a majority of instances, boys) are sent up there with a rockman's ticket, having never seen a rock hammer in their life. Others are put in charge of blasting operations who have no more idea of the amount of powder it would require to lift a certain amount of rock than they have of the number of drops of water there are in the Atlantic Ocean; and so it is in all grades of laborers; and as for foremen, they are ward politicians who know nothing about laying "big pipes," except so far as they may have dreamed of them when they were laying their "little pipes" in ward primaries. About a year ago the general foreman of this work was discharged, and his place filled by a politician. The man discharged had been in the position a little more than two years; was honest, capable, and every way worthy. The man put in his place has not the first qualification for the position. He does not know anything more about laying pipes than he does about building a ship; and to his credit be it said, he does not pretend to. All that is known about him is that he has been a driver and conductor on one of the street railroads. The manner in which this political machine is run is, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: The City is divided into districts, each consisting of one ward, and the amount of patronage to which each ward is entitled is based upon the number of Democratic votes cast in each for Governor at the last election. In this apportionment a foreman counts $4 50 per day, a team $4 50, and a laborer from $1 50 to $2. In each ward a committee is appointed, which has the distribution of this patronage among the applicants within its jurisdiction. In almost every instance, for some reason not fully apparent, this committee consists of saloon-keepers. Walking along the Boulevard, a TIMES reporter chanced to meet with a respectable-looking, intelligent Irishman, who told him that he had been employed for ten days, and then discharged. "It is very hard," said he, "for a temperate man, looking for employment to support his family, to be compelled to go around among the liquor saloons, and ask for a ticket to be put on the public works, and when he has got it, to be expected to leave half his weekly wages in the till of the rumseller every Saturday night." And this is the story of all of them if they are honest. It is said that in more instances than one payment has been exacted for these laborers' tickets at $10 each.

Gen. Fitz John Porter, the Commissioner of Public Works, when asked to retain men on the works who had been there for years, and who had proved their capacity and efficiency, is credited with replying that he had no patronage to bestow—that he had "given it all to Tammany." And this is the way Tammany is dispensing that patronage. No matter how conscientious a man may be, nor how honestly he may endeavor to do his work, that has no effect on the security of his position, and the consequence is that there is not the least thing to encourage any one to try and do his duty. The foremen have no control over the men; do not hire them nor discharge them. If they attempt to do either, they are immediately set at naught by the Ward Committee. If they discharge a man, no matter for what cause, he comes back the next day with a new ticket, and if the foreman does not put him on, he may himself be invited to resign. Under the old system, as carried on by Commissioner Van Nort, if a man was discharged for incompetency, or neglect of duty, he could never get back, and he knew it; consequently, there was always something to induce all to do their best. But since it has become a political job, all this is changed. One of the most demoralized spots at present is that portion of the public works mentioned above. That, however, is taken only as an example, and the same remarks will apply with equal force to all the various branches of that department. The Department of Public Works, since it came under the control of the present City Government, has discharged between 1,500 and 2,000 men who had been employed in the various branches of City improvements from five to ten years, and supplied their places with these political dummies, selected by saloon-keepers, not for the amount of labor they will perform, but for the amount of patronage they can bring to them, and the number of votes they can control for Tammany.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD WIGHT and PHILIP TILLINGHAST, Jr., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupts and other persons interested, that on a petition of Richard W. Bogart, assignee of said bankrupts' estate, for leave and authority to accept the offer of 25 cents on the dollar in compromise and settlement of the claim of said estate against Paton & Co., an order was made on the 28th day of April, 1875, referring it to Isaac Dayton, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, to take proofs of the matters stated in said petition and the testimony of the said assignee, and such other testimony as to him shall seem proper or as shall be produced to him by any person interested in regard to the subject matter of said petition, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of May, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the Court, upon said petition, authorizing the said assignee to accept the said offer of 25 cents on the dollar in compromise and settlement of the said claim of the said estate against the said firm of Paton & Co.—Dated New-York, May 1, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of United States District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, Bankrupts.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Trustees and Committee of Creditors of the estate of Samuel Kaufman, Henry Mayer, and Charles H. Kaufman, individually and as copartners composing the firms of S. Kaufman & Co. and H. Mayer & Co., bankrupts, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, the 31st day of December, 1874.

JOSEPH SELIGMAN, EDWARD MORGAN, LAWRENCE WELLS, Trustees.
EUGENE S. BALLIN, JOSE M. HURTADO, DAVID S. GREENEBAUM, Committee.
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys, &c., No. 200 Broadway.
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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD B. J. SINGLETON and ALPHONSE DE BRAEKELEER, who had carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS H. PRATT, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 12th day of April, 1875. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Julius H. Pratt, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1875, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN SILSBY, Assignee, No. 49 New street.
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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CUBA........WED., May 5 | ALGERIA....SAT., May 15
*SCOTIA.....WED., May 12 | *SCYTHIA...WED., May 19
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL. TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
MANHATTAN..........May 4, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........May 18, at 3 P. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., May 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON...Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER......Wed., June 2
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, May 4.
from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ..........SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE..............SATURDAY, June 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE..........SATURDAY, May 11 7:30 A. M
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Erin, Sat., May 8, 7:30 A. M. | Spain, May 29, 11 A. M.
England, May 15, 1 P. M. | Egypt, June 5, 3 P. M.
The Queen, May 22, 7:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
MAIN..........May 8 | ODER..........May 22
RHEIN.........May 15 | NECKAR........May 29
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin.........60 gold.
Steerage.............30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CUBA...............Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ...Thursday, May 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, May 20
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CUBA...............Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, June 1
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 5.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, May 8.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS......THURSDAY, May 6
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED............TUESDAY, May 18
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
COLON..........May 15
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China,
CITY OF PEKING..........May 15
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC............SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, May 22, at 8 P. M.
BRITANNIC.........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA..........Sails Saturday, May 8, 9 A. M.
UTOPIA............Sails Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.
CLARIBEL..........May 8.
ALPS..............May 29.
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ANDES.............May 15.
ATLAS.............June 5.
Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:3[illegible] 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:15, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:45, 8:[illegible], 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,
RUNNING FROM CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS., TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.
The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenues, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.
FARE THREE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. J. GRAHAM, Manufacturer of LOOKING-GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, 82 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.
A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 237 to 253 West [illegible] st., near Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON.
Reappearance of THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1875.
These magnificent FLOATING PALACES will resume their trips on this line for the Summer season, leaving New-York, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., daily at 5 P. M.
During the past Winter they have, at great expense, been overhauled and refitted in an elegant and substantial manner. The general repairs to boilers, hull, and machinery have been of the most thorough description. Hall's Celebrated Bands engaged for the season.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
J. R. KENDRICK, Superintendent Old Colony Railroad.
Gen. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—STATE ROOMS WARMED by STEAM PIPES for the COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.
N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare all landings, 60 cents.

SEA BIRD.
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 1, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 3d......6:15 A. M.
Monday, 3d......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th......6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th......3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th......7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th......3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 6th......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 6th......3:30 P. M.	Friday, 7th......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 8th......9:30 A. M.	

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 3[illegible], North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 50c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against LAWRENCE SHUSTER SMITH, Ann Eliza Smith, his wife; Eliza J. Harper, Abraham D. A. Miller, Bank of America, City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania; August Limbert, Louis Limbert, William Geisler, John E. Devlin, William Rose, John M. Sears, Samuel D. Babcock, survivor of Benjamin F. Babcock, deceased, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 53 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 20, 1875.
THOMAS D. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 53 Exchange place, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the twentieth day of March, 1875.—Dated May 1 1875.
THOMAS D. HALL, Attorney for Plaintiff.
my3-law6wM

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN H. POWER, HUGH CASSIDY, and GEORGE H. PECK, against ROBERT M. FUNKHOUSER, Jasper K. Herbert, Millie D. Powers, Edward J. Powers, Charles P. Vanneman, Aletta Du Flon, James A. Jones, and Jennie, his wife, and Milton Pulis.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 65 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1874.
JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1874, at the Court-house in the City of New-York.
WETMORE & BOWNE, (substituted,) Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.
ap26-law6wM

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NASSAU BANK, plaintiffs, against B. F. ALLEN, defendant.—Summons No. 6—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 7 Warren street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand dollars with interest from the 8th day of March, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 9, 1875.
H. G. BATCHELLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of April, 1875.
H. G. BATCHELLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap12-law6wM*

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—BETWEEN THOMAS PROSSER, Complainant, and GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Defendants.—On bill, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, in the above entitled cause, dated March 9, A. D. 1875, the creditors of the Grant Locomotive Works are hereby notified to present to the undersigned, the Receiver appointed in said cause, under oath or affirmation, to the satisfaction of said Receiver, their several claims and demands against the Grant Locomotive Works, within six months from the date of said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 9, 1875.
CHARLES T. PIERSON, Receiver, Paterson, N. J.
mh22-law13wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.
CATHERINE M. JONES, Administratrix.
mh29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.
SAMUEL N. KANE, DE LANCEY A. KANE, WALTER L. KANE, Executors.
d14-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 5[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1875.
HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.
ja18-law6m-M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.
JOHN Q. JONES, GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Executors.
mh8-law6mM*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS Parlors, Nos. 34 and 342 4th av., may be found, as usual, a large number of first-class servants of every description, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachmen, and gardeners.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 29d st., parties wanting help and help and want situations call immediately. English, French, German, Irish, &c., cooks, jaunt makers, nurses, waitresses, housekeepers, house-workers, and those lately landed.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN COULD TAKE care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; best reference. Call at or address for one week No. 159 West 27th st., Room No. 8.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City or country.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,235 Broadway, near 30th st., is fully found the best select help of all nationalities, their references being thoroughly investigated.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to take care of a house for the Summer; good reference. Call or address No. 243 West 30th st.

A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN LADY DESIRES to go with a family to the country; best references can be given. Apply at No. 823 3d av.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S, removed to 151 East 126th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young woman whom we know and can recommend; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; would like a place in City or country; can furnish references from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A NEAT young girl, to take charge of children, do chamber work, and make herself useful; is a good plain laundress; best recommendations; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NICE, tidy, pleasant, Protestant American young woman to mind children or can do light housework; for City or country; has excellent recommendations. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid; will go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 159 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl with several years' experience, as chamber-maid and waitress; is neat, quick, and obliging; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AND ACTIVE young girl not long in the country as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Address for two days L. N. Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to attend to grown-up children; three years' City reference. Call at No. 423 West 24th st., room No. 18.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can sew on machine; City or country. Call and see and ouging; best of City reference. Call at or address No. 275 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of children; has good references from last places. Call at No. 11 West 35th st., second room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid to assist with sewing. Can be seen at former employer's, No. 252 Jackson av., corner 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection for a short distance in country. Call at No. 200 West 42d st., corner 7th av., present employ'rs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl, to do chamber work and sewing; best City reference. Apply at No. 253 West 26th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and plain sewer. Can at No. 302 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman as chamber-maid and seamstress; best of City reference. Address A. G., 139 West 35th st., bell No. 2.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 458 4th av., corner 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and sewing; good references. Apply at No. 159 East 27th st., a boot store.

S. & E. V. ODELL, NO. 109 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

(ESTABLISHED 1832,)

FOR CITY, COUNTRY, OR SHORTEST NOTICE,

SERVANTS,

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC,

CHAMBER-WORK.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL, lately landed, to assist in chamber-work and care of grown children and make herself generally useful; if in the house. Call at No. 206 West 47th st., near 7th av.

CO PANION.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LADY OF good education and ability; sensible and industrious; speaks three languages; as companion or lady's maid; no objection to travel abroad; references. Address or inquire at No. 279 Times UP-TOWN OFFICE No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish unbounded reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestant girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have lived together, and want a place they will not have to leave in 6 months; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, SEVEN years' reference from last employer; is an excellent cook; would like to go in private family or country; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, &c. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN THE country; is a very good cook, also a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; would prefer a place where her son would get employment if any kind around a gentleman's place; best reference. Call on C. K., No. 245 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK: THO OUGHLY understands English, French, and American cooking; soups, game, pastry, breads, and desserts; best City reference from last employer; no objection to go to a first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 105 West 28th st., room No. 5.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable sisters; eldest cooks, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing and ironing of a small party to family between them; have lived 4 and 6 years last place. Can be seen, address for two days, 240 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, as cook; understands English, French, and German cooking; would like to go with a family to the country; best reference can be given. Call at No. 538 East 20th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND CLEANLY GERMAN girl as cook in a private family; best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 538 East 20th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, lately from Canada, as cook, and will assist with washing; good references. Apply at No. 159 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; has eleven years' City references from her last place. Apply at No. 238 3d av., between 19th and 20th sts., shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, lately from Canada, as cook, and will assist with washing; good references. Apply at No. 159 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; has no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 139 West 50th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12, at present employer's, No. 38 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK, WELL RECommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 323 East 16th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ASSISTS light washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 14th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., Room No. 4.

DAIRY-MAID.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to go to the country; understands the care of milk and butter; best City references. Call at No. 8 Cottage place, off Bleecker st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker a few more engagements to go out by the day or work at home, at reasonable terms. Call at No. 105 East 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WORK BY THE DAY OR week by a good plain dress-maker; $1 per day; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 107 East 31st st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A DRESS-MAKER WHO can fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machine. Call at No. 544 3d av., ring third bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments by the day or week; would do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED Servants, male and female, for every capacity, at Simms' Select Agency, No. 643 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

GOOD SERVANTS CAN BE OBTAINED AT all times at Carpenter's agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman, no family, the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer, or during the family's absence in Europe; can give good references from former employers as to honesty and capability. Call or address, for two days, Rev. D. M. Cafferey, No. 321 East 53d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan and her daughter to take care of a house for a private family during the Summer; is very experienced and well recommended; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 139 West 26th st.; inquire in the bakery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENERGETIC, CAPAble American woman as housekeeper in a private family or hotel; City or country; or would take charge of a house for the Summer. Call on or address A. Miller, No. 113 West 29th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper, lady's companion, or private secretary; is well educated; no objection to travel. Address Mary, Box No. 1,972 Times Office, one week.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A WELSH PROTESTant young woman very neat and tidy and disposed; competent in any capacity; would make herself generally useful; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, RELIable young woman, who is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful in a good home; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN to go out by the day to do house-work, or will take a permanent situation in a family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 5 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral house work; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID, CHAMBER-MAID AND Seamstress, or nurse.—BY a highly respectable and neat young woman; can dress hair, excellent chamber-maid and seamstress; competent nurse for young and growing children; best testimonials; sober, honest, quiet, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 29d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH SUISSE PERSON as first-class lady's maid; understands her business thoroughly in dressmaking and hair dressing; speaks German, English, and French; best of references. Address Suisse C., box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young German Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dressmaker; operates on machine; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADIES' MAID OR SEAMSTRESS OR Lwould be willing to wait on grown children; good reference can be given. Call or address No. 144 Madison av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID to go to Europe with family this spring; good reference. Address by letter Jenny Blanc, 63 East 22d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 241 West 27th st., third floor, rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' linen in superior style; can furnish good reference. Apply at Sweden Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, who is a good family laundress; can pull, polish, flute and do up fine garments in superior style; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, no. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; is neat, honest, and willing; can sit with chamber-work or do other like useful; is active, obliging, and a first-class worker; City or country; references. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' linen in superior style; unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French flutings, &c.; has four years' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 151 East 126th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A REAL GOOD FINE WASHER and ironer; understands French fluting, puffing, and polishing; has the best of references from last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS, WITH THE best of City reference; prefers any place up the Hudson. Can be seen at No. 1,205 Broadway, French House.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Protestant widow woman to do laundry or chamber-work, or would take care of children. Call or address No. 259 West 14th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl to do the fine washing and assist with the chamber-work in a private family; City references. Call at No. 125 East 50th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 30 West 24th st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress or as chamber-maid, and assist in washing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress, or laundress and chamber-maid, with two children; best City reference. Call at No. 54 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman to go out by the day as laundress. Call at No. 643 3d av.

MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMstress.—BY a Swedish Protestant young woman; would like a place to wait on a lady and sew, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN, to travel with a lady; can give good City references. Call at No. 259 West 27th st., in the rear.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN of tidy, highly recommended by private families, doctors, &c., if miles and doubts to be seen,) as thoroughly experienced invalid, mouthly, sick, or infant nurse; highly respectable, sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging; makes herself useful country or City. Call at Cookman's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH of Ireland Protestant young girl, who is kind and attentive to children; is a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; will assist with chamberwork, if required; very best reference Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, to take care of small or grown children; is also a good seamstress and thoroughly experienced with children, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for E. M.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR AN HONEST, TRUSTworthy, respectable young girl, as nurse to growing children and chamber-maid. Call Saturday and Monday from 10 till 1 o'clock at No. 47 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, or grown children; will assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FROM RUSSIA, speaking English, as nurse, to take charge of children; has no objection to travel; can be recommended from last employer. Address Nurse, Box No. 203 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for an honest, trustworthy, respectable young girl, as nurse to growing children, and chambermaid. Call to-day from 10 till 1 o'clock at No. 47 East 29th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable middle aged Scotch woman as nurse and plain seamstress, or to wait on an elderly lady; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 217 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as infant's nurse; capable of taking one from the birth. Address Nurse, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WIDOW woman, a child to bring up on the bottle, where it will have a mother's care and a comfortable home. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., top floor, Room No. 14.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; can use several sewing-machines; willing to go to the country. Can be seen or addressed for two days, No. 235 East 45th st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, AMERICAN, is now disengaged, and would like to make engagement by the week or month; first-class references. Call at or address No. 271 West 22d st.

NURSE.—BY A GENTEEL YOUNG FRENCH GIRL; is a good seamstress and very kind to children; has good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN YOUNG woman, speaking French and English, as first-class nurse, seamstress, and chamber-maid in a private family; first-class reference from last place. Call at No. 214 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse for grown children; would assist with chamber-work; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 2.0 East 27th st.

NURSE.—COMPETENT TO TAKE CARE OF A baby or growing children; is a good seamstress; best of City references. Call or address in candy store, No. 709 6th av., near 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing, by machine or by hand; would be willing and obliging; no objection to going to the country. Please call at No. 114 West 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a permanent place with a family going in the country for the Summer, as competent seamstress; hand and sews extremely neat; prefers seashore. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 114 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER, OR wait on a lady; cuts and fits; sews on machine; good reference. Call for two days at No. 39 5th av., from 9 to 2.

SEAMSTRESS AND WAIT ON LADY OR Children.—Apply at present employer's, No. 15 Waverley place.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; good reference. Apply at No. 166 West 27th st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; also, ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Tailoress, No. 1,238 Broadway.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A GIRL OF EIGHTEEN, IN City or country, to be generally useful; understands house-work or care of children, sewing, waiting, &c.; wages not so much an object; is a bright, tidy, pleasant girl; good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman who understands her business thoroughly; can make herself useful; prepare salads, carve if required, care and clean silver, glass, or can take a man's place; has first-class City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTclass waitress or chamber-maid; City or country; best of City reference. Address for two days Waitress, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; understands getting up salads, cleaning silver, &c.; can furnish undoubted references. Inquire for M. C., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—A LADY DESIRES A PERMANENT place for one of her girls as waitress. Call at No. 200 Madison av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS, and assist with chamber-work. Call at present employers, No. 117 East 34th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 512 5th av.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WHO thoroughly understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, wishes laundry of gents' or family washing at her own home; has a separate laundry-room; best of City reference. Call at No. 323 West 42d st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her residence, or will go out by the day; reference if required. Apply to Mrs. Young, No. 325 West 39th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, WITH a large family of children, to take washing to her own home; prices moderate. Call at No. 149 West 19th st., in the rear.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with an excellent breast of milk; best reference from an eminent physician in this City. Apply at No. 216 East 17th st.

MALES.

MONTH'S SALARY WILL BE GIVEN for any position in hotel, steam-ship, steam-boat, railroad, or broker's office, mercantile, commercial, or shipping, here or country; has exceptionable references; American, aged thirty. Address COMPETENT, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, WHO understands thoroughly the full course of wines, flowers, and the care of silver; has the best of City references; will go to any part. Can be seen at No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN BY an single man, thoroughly acquainted with the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; best references furnished as to capability and industrious habits; careful, stylish driver; country or City. A gentleman or lady wishing the services of a trustworthy man, call or address J. W., No. 17 East 30th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle man, aged twenty-five years, who is a good driver and a good groom; can also do plain gardening, milk, keep lawns, roads, and walks in good order; best City and country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY Understands his business in every respect; is married; has no family; his wife is a good laundress, or would do chamber-work, or would mind children; ten years' City reference from last place. Call or address T. M., No. 107 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant married man, with English wife; the man has been trained under an English coachman; is a thorough groom; country preferred; has excellent testimonials. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for C.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN THE country as coachman, or to help in garden, milk, and be generally useful; wages will make no difference if he gets a steady place; excellent reference. Address for two days, M. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business in every respect; is of quiet, temperate, industrious habits; splendid groom and a good safe driver; in City or country; best City and country reference. Call or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, AS coachman, and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; has lived four years with last employer; best reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address F. D., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT North of Ireland married man as first-class driver; City or country; understands horses and harness perfectly; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen for two days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, Jacquin's Bureau.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD his horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Address John S. Pomeroy, care Washington Ice Co., 454 Canal st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; can give six years' best City reference. Address for two days N. S., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AGED thirty years, who is a good groom and driver; can drive in City; can also assist in garden, care cows, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; good City or country reference. Address F. Beck, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN HAVING JUST sold his establishment, for his coachman, who has served him faithfully for years; is strictly honest, sober, and trustworthy; thoroughly understands his business. Address G. V., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, (single;) thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; best City references. Call or address J. S., private stable, No. 49 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, HONEST, and faithful man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give nine years' best City and country reference. Address J. N., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WITH SATISfactory testimonials, as coachman and useful man, either in City or country. Address J. R. at Brewster's, No. 145 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (NO FAMily,) as coachman and groom; wife a first-class laundress; City or country; best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman and groom; will be generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; can assist in garden; no objection to the country; good references. Address Thomas McGee, New-England Hotel.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH man; married; small family; is a good groom and careful driver. Address A. C., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE (together); man as coachman and willing to make himself generally useful; is sober, honest, and obliging, and understands his business perfectly; wife is an excellent cook and laundress; both are highly recommended; wages not so much an object as a good, permanent situation. Address C. K., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman with a young gentleman with T cart turnout or coupe and Victoria; an excellent driver and thoroughly understands his duties; is civil, obliging man; best references from first-class families. Call on or address J. P., No. 47 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, TRUSTworthy, honest single man who can be trusted; thoroughly understands his business; is sober, steady, and a careful driver; City or country; willing and obliging; best City references. Address L. R., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; unexceptionable City references for honesty and sobriety and good driving for the last nine years. Address J. McK., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT; is capable of taking care of carriage or road horses; good City driver and groom; best references as to capacity. Address for two days R. J. S., Box No. 208 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references; no objection to the country. Call on or address T. W., at present employer's, No. 28 East 60th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener; is willing and obliging; five years' reference from last employer. Address H. L., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, RELIABLE colored coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect and can give excellent City reference. Call or address No. 68 West 47th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF EXperience and capacity; neat and of good habits; willing and obliging; six years' best City reference. Address M. T., No. 215 West 26th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands his business perfectly; twenty years' firstclass City references. Address or call on J. C., No. 29 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY Understands his business; first-class reference; City or country. Address James, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MAN; has first-class coachman; has eleven years' City reference from last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS Coachman; has four years' best City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Address No. 131 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, FRENCHMAN; speaks German and English; understands his business; perfectly willing to do a little garden work; best City reference. Call at No. 374 8th av., P. S.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR Europe, for his coachman, whom he can fully recommend. Call on or address No. 16 East 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS Coachman; can come well recommended from last employer. Address J. S. M., No. 242 Elizab th st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, who can do all kinds of in-door as well as out-door gardening; flowers, fruit, and vegetables, hot and cold graperies, hardening, &c.; can lay out grounds and put in order a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, USEFUL MAN—COOK, WASHer, and ironer.—By a German and wife aged forty-five years; speaks good English; no children; man can care greenhouse, hot beds, do flower and vegetable gardening, care horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; best references. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping gentleman's place in order; also the care and treatment of horses; is good milker; will make himself useful; five years' best City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried, with a small family; has had years' experience in the profession; green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and is a firstclass florist; the highest testimonials as to character and capabilities. Address G. H., Box 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—AS HEAD GARDENER AND FOREman farmer; age, thirty-four; married; one child; thoroughly understands laying out new pleasure grounds; temperate and trustworthy man; wants a country place; first-class City reference. Address Gardener, No. 244 West 10th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY Understands green-house, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure grounds, ornamental planting of the same; willing; highest recommendations. Address Gardener, No. 214 *Times* office.

SCOTCH MAN AND WIFE.—MAN AS FARMER and wife to cook for hands or dairy; no children; thirty-five years of age; six years in this country; good references. Apply by letter to A. S., Box No. 240 *Times* Office, for three days.

USEFUL MAN.—ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; two cows; no objection to the country. Call on or address P. Williams, No. 85 South 5th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED couple, a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer; satisfactory reference. Call at or address No. 157 West 41st st.

DOMESTIC HELP

For every capacity; coachmen, waiters, gardeners, &c., of all nationalities, constantly on hand at ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN (MIDDLE age) as waiter in a private family; takes good care of silver; also makes the best of salads; no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference. Address H. D., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-eight years; no children; man is a good waiter; understands all branches; wife is an excellent laundress and chamber-maid; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE single man, as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; leaves his place on account of family going to Europe; has unexceptionable City references; City or country. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH man in a private family, as first-class waiter; understands his business well; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Address F. F., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Nickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN SPEAKing English; gives good City references as a competent waiter; polite, attentive, willing, quick, and industrious. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, AS FIRST-CLASS WAITer; gives some years' City references as a capable waiter; perfectly sober, industrious, is single and trustworthy. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WOMan as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH) AS valet or waiter in a private family; is strictly temperate; best City references. Call for W. J. B., No. 583 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT INSIDE MAN; IS a Protestant; has twelve months reference from last employer. Address D. B., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; FIRST-CLASS references. Address J. H. L., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS wanted, with best City references, at No. 138 Madison av.

TO GO TO THE COUNTRY.—A VERY GOOD Cook, who will do coarse washing; must be an excellent baker; wages $15. Call on Monday from 10 to 11 o'clock at No. 8 East 32d st.

TO GO TO THE COUNTRY.—A COMPETENT young girl as waitress and chambermaid. Call on Monday from 11 to 12 o'clock at No. 8 East 32d st.

WANTED—AN INFANT'S NURSE; MUST BE COMbetent and come well recommended with City reference; a German speaking English preferred. Apply between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock at No. 68 West 49th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN MAN AND WIFE; THE former as farmer and gardener and to take charge of a gentleman's place; the latter to assist as laundress in the Summer. Apply at No. 253 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A GARDENER; ONE WHO HAS HAD some experience in selling plants; Englishman preferred; must be well recommended. Call at store No. 78½ Barclay st., on Monday from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at No. 412 West 27th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL; MUST BE A cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 336 West 22d st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS. BY the week. Apply at No. 10 West 32d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, LINEN and woolen horse clothing, lap dusters, &c.; large stock, great vari

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

SERVICES OF MEMORIAL SUNDAY.

THE LIST OF NEW MEMBERS—MR. BEECHER'S WORDS OF WELCOME—THE FOLLOWING OF GOD—IT MAY BE BY VENERATION OR HUMILIATION—THE OFFICE OF FEAR—THE WORTH OF THE CHURCH IS IN ITS EDUCATIONAL FUNCTION—THE INVITATION TO THE COMMUNION TABLE.

Yesterday was Memorial Sunday in Plymouth Church, and the pastoral platform had been transformed into a tropical parterre of gorgeous flowers, many of the pieces being memorial offerings from members, in commemoration of their loved dead ones. On the extreme right was a huge china vase, bearing an immense bouquet of half-blown roses—white, blush, scarlet, and yellow. On the left stood a tall, slender glass vase, overflowing with calla lilies, Japanese lilies, ferns, ribbon grass, and orchids of various hues. Its base was imbedded in a mass of peonies, camellias, geraniums, roses, ferns, and smilax vine. At the base of the other was a beautiful star of white flowers. The base of the reading desk was banked with white roses, lilies, camellias, and ferns, and from each of these pieces to the other were strung festoons of blood-red passion flowers. On the pastoral table stood a frosted glass dish filled with gay-colored orchids—scarlet, purple, lavender, and orange—mignonette, yellow and red roses, and ferns. The communion table, with its white cloth covering, its tall silver wine-pitchers, its rows of silver goblets, and its silver plates piled high with tiny morsels of white bread, was set out in front of the platform. In its centre stood a large silver epergne crowned with a bunch of magnificent lilia longiflora, and its cover was bound around with ivy vine. The air was heavy with the fragrance of these superb flowers.

The crush for admission was fully as great as on the Sunday when Mr. Beecher was under cross-examination. Orange street was blocked up by an immense multitude, who had no earthly chance of getting in, and whom the Police had marshaled into lines of four abreast extending across the roadway in the centre and up and down the sidewalk on the sides. Inside the church the packing had been admirably done under the supervision of ex-Alderman Whitney. The three front rows of pews, in compliance with Mr. Beecher's request, had been given up to the temporary use of the new members, and the jam in the rest of the church was denser in consequence. Many ladies stood up against the gallery walls throughout the service, and the stairways in the lobbies held hundreds whose only hope of participating in the exercises was by glimpses through the opened tops of the windows. Mr. Beecher arrived at 10:25, looking fresh and hearty. With him was his youngest brother, James, a man of sparer habit than the Pastor, and wearing a long beard and a bushy head of hair of a yellowish brown hue. Mr. Beecher gave his brother a seat on the platform beside him, and began to look over the various notices that waited him on the little table.

At 10:30 the choir, the lady portion of which had been largely reinforced for the occasion, arose and sang one of the psalms. The soloists were Misses Lasar and Dunphy and Messrs. Hill and Camp. Mr. Beecher then removed his overcoat and advancing to the reading desk invoked the divine blessing. He asked God to come nearer to those present, and bless them with His inshining. We do not, he said, cry to Thee as one at a distance. Heaven is not far away, and Thy mercies travel swiftly. We ask that this morning we may feel Thy nearness, and that by the power of the Holy Spirit we may be lifted above the conceptions of our bodies. May the service of this day be blessed and joyful and memorable to Thine honor and glory. He then read the fourth chapter of Ephesians, descriptive of the unity of the Christian faith, and peculiarly appropriate to the ceremonial that was about to take place. The twenty-third hymn was then sung, commencing:

"Lord, in the morning hear my prayer,
Ascending up to Thee."

At the conclusion of the singing Mr. Beecher said: "When we next sing we will sing the 922d hymn, the first two stanzas, after the reading of the names of the new members, and the remainder at the close of the ceremony." He then read the following names of persons about to join the Plymouth brotherhood:

By Letter.—Mrs. Caroline Duxbury, Miss Ada M. Gleason, Miss Fannie A. Ormsbee, Mr. Henry A. Richardson, Mrs. Harriet B. Richardson, his wife, and Augustus P. and Frederic B. Richardson, their children; Mrs. Nettie B. Churchman, Mr. Samuel Z. Fall, Mr. Henry T. Wakeman, Mrs. Jennie C. Wakeman, his wife; Mr. Henry Camp, Mrs. Anna Camp, his wife, and Misses Eliza A. and Isabel Camp, their daughters; Mrs. Margaret P. Starr, Mr. Frederic W. Starr, her son, and Mrs. Emma B. Starr, his wife; Mrs. Myra I. W. Price, Mr. Timothy M. Spelman, Mrs. Mary E. Spelman, his wife, and Jessie B. Spelman and William A. Spelman, their children; Miss Sarah E. Gardiner, Mrs. Georgiette Yellott, Mrs. Julia E. Haven, and Henry D. Haven and Eliza S. Haven, her children; Mr. Elijah S. Payne and Mrs. Sarah M. Payne, his wife; Mr. Thomas F. Brinsmade.

By Profession of Faith.—Mrs. Amelia C. Wright, Miss Jennie F. Daniels, Mr. Allen J. Ormsbee, Mr. Wm. O. Sumner, Miss Almira Johnston, Miss Annie W. Street, Miss Louise Van Rink, Mr. Thomas M. Andrews and Mrs. Adla M. Andrews, his wife; Mr. Charles Wilson, Miss Frances Walker, Mr. Morton D. Bogue, Mrs. Marietta C. Pierson, Miss Sarah L. Baker, Miss Emma L. Barr, Mr. Augustus Wentworth, Mr. Frank H. Woodruff, Miss Katy Shefield, Miss Jennie R. Hodges, Miss Fannie M. Hill, Mrs. Sarah Le Blanc, Mr. James McL. Taylor, Mr. Henry L. Pratt, Mr. Frederic A. Cook, Mr. William T. Nevitt, Miss Josephine A. Day, Miss Sarah Darling, Miss Abby M. Gillette, Miss Agnes F. Renwick, Mr. George F. Bates, Mr. William Frederick Vanderlinden, Mr. Robert Malcolm, Jr., Mr. John Cuoby, Miss Mary B. Whiting, Mrs. Abby Shaw, Mrs. Anna M. G. Youngblood, Mrs. Martha Raymond, Miss Agnes C. Treadwell, Miss Anna M. Dutcher, Mrs. Jane Arkwright, Miss Eliza E. Pidgeon, Mrs. Henrietta E. Mills, Miss Katy E. Meirium, Miss Ada May Smith, Mrs. Jane Kennedy, Mrs. Rosina M. Barnes, Mrs. Jane McMillon, Mr. L. Frederic Christensen, Miss Ophelia S. Christensen, Miss Daumar M. Christensen, Mrs. Anna Cunningham, Mrs. Mary Marshall, Miss Georgianna Nelson, Miss Julia Haven, Mr. Julius R. Huth and Mrs. Louisa Huth, his wife; Mrs. Annie Simpson, Mr. George H. Russ, Mrs. Mary W. Dennis, Mrs. Marie L. Brodie, Mrs. Anna Wilson and Mr. Joseph A. Wilson, her son; Miss Jessie K. Watson, Mr. Daniel R. Pratt, Mr. William E. Laidler, Mr. Theodore Eike, Mr. John Collins, Mr. William Grassey, Mrs. Maggie De Larsoneur, Miss Vina A. Stimber. By letter, 35; by profession of faith 70; total, 105.

After the reading, the congregation sang two stanzas of the hymn commencing:

"Oh, happy bond, that fixed my choice
On Thee, my Saviour and my God."

Mr. Beecher called upon all those who were about to make a profession of their faith to stand up. When they had done so he addressed them, saying that they were about to perform one of the most joyful acts of their lives, one which should ever cause them to rejoice whenever they would think of this hour; but if ever they should be put back into the ways of the world it would be to them an hour of sorrow and regret. Having convinced themselves of their personal sinfulness and of the loving pardon of Jesus Christ, to whose service they had dedicated themselves, they were about to confirm that dedication by solemnly subscribing to the Covenant of the Church. He then asked the several questions contained in the covenant—whether they believed in Jehovah, the God of all, in Christ the Redeemer, in the Holy Ghost the sanctifier, and whether they renounced the world and would preserve to the end—all responding "I do" or "I will." Then stepping down from the platform he administered the rite of baptism to twenty-six who had not previously been baptized. The candidates drew up in line in front of the communion table and one after another approached Mr. Beecher, who stood on the left side, and knelt before him on a cushioned bench while he dipped his hand in the Mount-of-Olives wood font, held by Gen. Christiansen, and laying his wet hand on each one's forehead pronounced the usual formula. Gen. Christiansen took the place of Assistant Pastor Halliday, who is slowly recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, contracted, it is said, in the impure air of the court-room. Then the old members of the church arose in a body and formally bade the new-comers welcome.

The concluding stanzas of the 922d hymn were then sung, and Mr. Beecher offered the long prayer. "Though we see Thee only on the surface, Oh God," he said, "we rejoice at what revelation Thou hast made of Thyself. We rejoice that Thou hast made Thyself manifest to the holy men of old, and we thank Thee for their experience and knowledge of Thee. We thank Thee for the revelation of this day, and for the indwelling of Thy Spirit which Thou hast given us. Thou manifestest Thyself as the world cannot. Grant that we may all have come of this inshining, so that all that is of the earth, earthy, in us may be kept in subjection, and may be made to serve not to rule us. Grant that whatever in us is like to Thee may be so inspired that every thought and every feeling may become subject to Jesus Christ. We thank Thee that so many have been enlightened. Grant that their joys may abound. May they feel themselves called to be sons of God and not slaves, nor prisoners, nor toilers, nor burden-bearers. Grant that they may hear God calling them not as servants but as friends. Grant them strength in good and aversion to evil, and power to overcome evil. May their homes be brighter, their affections purer, and may they enter into a better companionship with their neighbors. May all their thoughts, all their purposes, and all their endeavors shine with the light of a nobler life until they reach a companionship with Thee, the perfect life. Invigorate more and more the purposes of their souls in sincerity, in earnestness, and in endeavor to persevere to the end. How many have struggled long, how many have been looking for years with dim vision as through a mist, and at last are gathered in the full light. For how many have the tears and prayers of parents gone up. How many parents in heaven will rejoice at the fulfillment of their wish this day. How will brother and sister and father and mother in distant places rejoice when the tidings reach them. May those who are beset with temptations or berated by poverty, or afflicted with troubles or surrounded by adverse friends, learn that all these things are but medicine for the soul to the end that it may rejoice with the greater joy. We have had Midsummer in our Winter, a great harvest in a bad year. Why should we murmur? Though the storm raged without, how happy has it not been by our cottage fireside, where we were sequestered from the storm. What matters it how it is without so that Thou art with us here? Continue to be with us in the future as Thou hast been in the past. Prepare us for the coming of death, which is sure and may not be distant. Then, when we are crowned with victory, we will cast our errors at Thy feet, O Beloved, and cry out with tears of gladness, "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name be all the praise, forever and forever." Mr. Beecher then announced that Rev. H. D. Norvell, of Hartford, Conn., would occupy his pulpit in the evening, and that the morning prayer-meetings will be continued throughout the week; also, that on next Sunday children of members will be baptized unless the weather should make it injudicious to take the little ones out, and in that case the ceremony will be postponed until the first fair Sabbath. The 917th hymn was then sung, beginning:

"If human kindness meets return,
And owns the grateful tie."

Mr. Beecher took as his text the first verse and part of the second of the fifth chapter of Ephesians: "Be ye therefore followers of God, as dear children; and walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us, and hath given himself for us." The figure of following, said he, may be drawn from any of several sources. The soldier fellows his leader, and some of the most sacred scriptural followings are patterned after that figure. So scholars in Oriental countries followed their instructors, who, when teaching, were wont to walk up and down in some shaded gardens and so impart instruction to the following pupils. And the Rabbis in Palestine used to move followed by bands of disciples from village to village. The scholar follows his teacher in that sense in the Scriptures, and the sheep their shepherd in the same sense. Here we have the image of little children following their parents, and no picture could be more charming than rises at this figure in the imagination of every one who has been blest in his home childhood—the child running after its mother after she leaves the room and crying to be lifted up, seeking its own little liberty always with in the scope of the parent's eye. We follow God as dear children, and He necessarily becomes our Father in consequence. And if in our conception of the God of our faith we insert ideas of coercion; if we conceive Him to be primarily one in whom there is sternness and allpowerfulness of will and rightful willfulness, it is impossible to follow Him as dear children. Or if we imagine Him to be an intellectual, abstract God, a God of perfect purity, and with such a repulsion for sin that He cannot tolerate it for a moment in the universe, but in consequence of His own purity is demanding purity inexorably from every one else, we cannot follow Him in this aspect. A child follows a smiling mother, a benignant father; but you cannot persuade it to follow a stern-faced stranger or a frowning judge. You may drive it after them, but it does not follow in the right sense. If we are to follow God it must be such a God as is full of compassion and love and self-sacrifice; such a one as we can associate with our father on earth, but one possessing a richer, higher, more multiform and inexhaustible love than any human being can conceive, so that when we look up to Him with our little love He may answer with an ocean of love. He must be a God whom we know and trust. So the Apostle calls upon those whom he had newly gathered in to be followers of God as dear children; and when we do that we follow Him as a father. That takes us to the Lord's Prayer, in which we are taught to pray to Him as "Our Father," each individual's father, the personal father of each. Not only Our Father in Heaven, lifted above human imperfections; not a God enshrined in ordinances, in the church or in society; not the God of human nature, but our personality calling for His personality; a God in Heaven and in every portion of the universe as well; not represented by any human form, not embodied in any human organization.

But take notice that as a means and method, as an indispensable condition, we must "walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us." That is the method in which dear children follow a father. And the Apostle dwells on that love and makes it a test of its character that it should be willing to suffer even death. This is not a figure of speech alone. It is that very atmospheric condition in which alone the soul can appreciate the duties it is called upon to perform. We have just been hearing from the various scientific corps sent out by the civilized nations of the world to observe the transit of Venus, and we have learned that, after the bestowal of infinite pains, and after months and years of preparation, some on the day appointed found storms which pelted them all day long so that they might as well have had the blackness of midnight. They folded their instruments and returned home as wise as they went. Others found clouds which hung dark and low and would not separate, and they, too, returned home without reward. Others there were with whom the clouds played croquet, and opened and shut, and they got visions of the first contact, or the last contact, or neither. They were somewhat wiser when they got home than when they left, but not much. They only answered the end for which they set out whose whole sky was open and clear, enabling them to see the various phenomena in their entirety. The atmosphere was everything. Without it, it mattered not how wise the man or how perfect his telescope. In Christian life, too, the atmosphere is everything. They who will be like unto God must have an atmosphere about them through which they can discern Him, an atmosphere of love. We must walk in love, and we will receive benefit from it.

I will read the text again. The text is always better than the sermon. "Be ye, therefore, followers of God as dear children; and walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us and hath given Himself for us." Out of this fundamental and vital quality will spring up many other forms of inspiration, but the root form is that love for God that dear children have for their parents. Christ while on earth made this manifest. There has been much clamor and many disputes about what are fundamental doctrines. There are none. There are fundamental doctrines to philosophical systems. Armenianism had its fundamental doctrines, and so has Calvinism. They would not be Armenianism or Calvinism without them. Fundamental doctrines may be vital points in view of systems, but there are no fundamental doctrines in the human heart or in Christian life. There is only the warmth of love. Without that all is void and vain. How long need we go without an adequate interpretation of the 13th Corinthians? Paul declares there that men may know all things and do all things, but unless they have love it will profit them nothing. Yet hundreds and thousands of years have rolled away, during which men have been shedding each other's blood, and burning each other at the stake on account of doctrines which a man might believe either way and not be any the worse for it. If we walk as dear children, trusting and loving, out of it will come many other experiences; for one may follow God by his intellect, but with reason alone he cannot be saved. We can learn much by joining the two. For instance, if you desired to know how any eminent man looked you would not paint an eye on one sheet of paper and a nose on another sheet of paper, and a chin on another sheet, and so on, painting the various features on different sheets. Who could combine the whole and make a man's likeness of it? It is impossible. Nor when we see a man's face and features do we know him, faces are so different. A man who has been thoroughly good from his youth up cannot understand a man who has been thoroughly bad from his youth up; nor can the bad man understand the good man. A miser cannot understand the motives that sway the generous man. If we can understand the reasonings of philosophy and the beauty of art, it is because there is something of the philosopher and the artist in us. He who thinks that manhood lies in craft despises the hard-fisted old Anglo-Saxon openness. No man can understand God except through the God that is in him. God cannot be understood from without, or mechanically. For God flows tender mercy and loving kindness, and no man, except he get beyond his natural attributes to the atmosphere of the love of God, can comprehend the warmth of that love.

We may follow God by veneration or humiliation, but it must be as a dear child does. I have no doubt there have been moments to all of us when the superiority of our fathers and mothers has caused us to feel how inferior we were to them, and to rejoice at it. So a loving child of God, recognizing God's superiority, may rejoice in his own abasement. He loves God, and out of it may come a just humiliation, but without that love such humility is unworthy; and that quality which leads men merely by the contemplation of their own sinfulness to be humble, is not only worthless, but derogatory to true manhood. Men who are always looking at their own worthlessness are not wholesome, mind you. That is not the way dear children live at home. You would not let them do so. It would not do for them to be forever morbidly brooding over their inferiority to you. They must have trust, faith and love for their parents, or they cannot be dear children. That Church administration that teaches such humiliation is bad. A minister who holds to that doctrine is striving to present God without any idea of what God is. Still less is fear compatible with Christian life. There is a praiseworthy, filial fear. Nothing is so solicitous as love, lest harm should come to its objects, but that is not a degrading fear. The child that is learning to write, or to sketch, brings its efforts to its parents, trembling lest they should not meet with their approval. That is an honorable fear. It is part of the sensitiveness of love. Fear of anger is separated from Christian life in a remote degree, and only when all other motives fail is it tolerable. We are not to become members of the Church for the purpose of being awe-smitten; nor to be bound down; nor to be forever thinking how poor we are; nor to be trembling at the administration of the divine purity or the divine law.

Beware of substituting anything for this foundation of love, or of letting anything come between you and it. You are God's. You are not owned by the church. You are not owned by any priest or any minister. You do not belong any the less to God that you are not slaves or hirelings. You are His dear children. If He owns the heavens so do you own them. If He possesses all sources of joy so also do you possess them. For you are co-heirs with Christ, and as dear children of God you are to walk lives of liberty and hope and trust. Beware of all those elements which are so often met with in life, and are so grievous in their power to draw men down and make their actions responsible to the lower notions rather than the higher. Did it ever occur to you that Christ, who founded the Christian Church, was never a member of it himself? or that the Apostles, who are styled the twelve pillars of the church, never joined it? They were all members of the Jewish Church, and the early Christians were Gentiles. Do not therefore join an earthly church under any poetic notion or heroic misapprehension that makes it a substitute for God. The church has no more value than what its product may be in you. What good was the sun to the Desert of Sahara? It found it sand and left it sand. The worth of the church lies only in its value as an educational institution—in its capacity to lift you up to higher thoughts. It is not to be worshiped. You are not safe because you are in it. As a school it is of great value. I do not undervalue it when I say that it is not to be worshiped. I disparage the church! I, a minister! Not I. But nothing less than God can fill the human soul and satisfy it. No ordinances can do so. The love of God only can satisfy the soul. The church is good and proper to unite with for the purpose of looking up through it and seeing God. What kind of an astronomer would he be who would forever sit watching his telescope, praising the clearness of its lenses, and adjusting it to various degrees and never seeing anything through it? What he can see through the instrument is what makes it of value, and the church's worth lies in the fact that it enables you to see through the visible to the invisible. If it brings God near to your heart and moral sense, then it is the church of God; otherwise it is the Church of men. If your coming has been only for the purpose of investing yourselves with the cloak of respectability supposed to cover churchmen, it will do you no good. It is a help because it enables you to see beyond our earthly vision and to appreciate God who is the Father, God who is the Son, and God who is the Holy Ghost.

Many of you who have entered into communion with Christ to-day are beginning life; many are experienced and old in years, yet for old as well as for young it is a good thing to count this day as the beginning of a new life, and to live henceforth as dear children, for the habit once formed, you will find in your growing faith all the strength and comfort that you need. No one knows where he will go or where he will be next year. Tell me where the birds are that sang in my trees last Spring, where the leaves have gone that waved from those trees last Summer. Where are all the flowers that bloomed last year? Where will any of you be in five years? What sorrow will come upon you in that time, what exaltation of prosperity, or what deprivation will be yours by the sundering and severing from you of those you love? Who can tell? None. Nor need we look forward to know. One thing only is certain: if God is your dear Father, and you are His dear son, walking in His love, whether you be on land or sea, at home or on a foreign shore, stricken down by sickness or suffering the pangs of poverty, God will solace you in all. He will be to you riches and health, and home and friends. Be good members of the church, in church and in your daily avocations, and in your households, everywhere—that men may ask what it is that shines in you, and may be induced to imitate your example. You have learned a royal avocation, to follow God. Mr. Beecher went on to speak about the communion of which many were about to partake for the first time perhaps in their lives. It is an emblem of Jesus, he said, of your Saviour and my Saviour. You are about to receive emblematically the blood and the flesh whose torture was the test of Christ's love for you. This is your beginning. You will never have another beginning. Other communions will be joyful, but this should be pre-eminently joyful. My heart goes out to you in that love which for life and death will be your consolation. He then extended a general invitation to all who felt their sinfulness and the need of Christ to join in the communion. The ordinance, said he, belongs not to the church, though for convenience sake the church administers it. The church does not own it any more than it owns the Bible, and every man has liberty to read the Bible. I make my invitation as broad as God's kingdom. I invite none who are careless; much less those who look upon it as an amulet or a charm; but I do cordially invite all who feel that they need it.

Part of the 116th Psalm was then sung, a Psalm which Mr. Beecher said was undoubtedly the Lord's own favorite hymn while on earth. Then, with two intervening prayers, the bread and wine were then distributed, and the services closed with the pastoral benediction. It was 1:30 o'clock before the congregation dispersed.

MR. BOWEN NOT TO BE CALLED.

The counsel for Mr. Tilton say that they do not purpose calling Mr. Henry C. Bowen as a witness in rebuttal. They say that all of Mr. Bowen's insinuations have been directed against the other side, and that anything Mr. Beecher may have testified to on the trial in regard to Mr. Bowen's connection with the case was not in the slightest degree unfavorable to their client no matter how hard it may have borne upon Mr. Bowen. If Mr. Beecher or Mr. Bowen choose to rest under the aspersions of the other, that is a matter with which they (counsel) have nothing to do. Those gentlemen can settle it among themselves. The testimony of Mr. Bowen, so far as he will be allowed to give it now, can neither hurt nor help Mr. Tilton's case, and therefore he will not be called.

MR. TRACY'S ESSAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this evening I find the following

Much speculation has been set afloat by Mr. Beach's question to Gen. Tracy on Thursday as to who wrote the famous opening essay which that gentleman delivered in behalf of the defense. Those who are most likely to be posted on the subject give the credit of it to Prof. R. W. Raymond, and they say, moreover, that he wrote the great bulk of it, only a few passages here and there being from the fertile brain of the military orator. This explanation is apparently corroborated by the similarity of style and argument between the document in question and the Professor's celebrated pamphlet reviewing the case before it went to trial.

Permit me to give this absurd story a prompt denial, not only for myself, but also for my father, who, being the author of certain letters on "The Case of Rev. Edmund B. Fairfield, D.D.," published in pamphlet form, may be the person aimed at by the inventor of the above rumor. As for the similarity of *argument* between Gen. Tracy's address and the pamphlet referred to, it is due simply to the fact that the theory of Mr. Beecher's case set forth in the pamphlet was obtained from Gen. Tracy. As for the alleged similarity of *style*—it does not exist.

Yours respectfully, R. W. RAYMOND.
No. 123 HENRY STREET, BROOKLYN, Sunday, May 2, 1875.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Secretary of War has invited me to nominate a person for appointment as cadet for the United States Military Academy.

Competitive examinations having been introduced with satisfactory results into several districts, I have determined to avail myself of such method with a view of selecting the very best qualified person, physically and mentally, for the appointment.

The following very competent gentlemen have signified their willingness to conduct the examination: Whitelaw Reid, Esq., Gerardus B. Docharty, LL. D., Professor College of New-York; Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. D., of St. Stephen's; Prof. Austin Flint, M. D., LL. D.

All applicants for examination will apply by letter addressed to Prof. Gerardus B. Docharty, LL. D., No. 116 East Thirty-first street, before the 20th day of May. The age for admission is between seventeen and twenty-two years, but any person who served honorably and faithfully not less than one year either in the volunteer or regular service during the late war is eligible for appointment up to the age of twenty-four years.

The candidate appointed must reside in the district, and must be in West Point on the 17th day of June next.

BENJAMIN A. WILLIS,
United States Representative, Eleventh District, New-York.

TENNESSEE STATE CURRENCY.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* of April 30 gives the following: "The new State warrants will begin to put in their appearance within the next two weeks. Some have the impression that the whole amount, $500,000, required to be issued will be thrown out at once, but this is a mistake. They will only be issued to those to whom the State is indebted. This being the case, their issuance will be gradual. Others will be issued as fast as those at first put out are received back again and cancelled. Though half a million is comparatively small when considered in the light of an additional circulating medium for the benefit of the people of the State, yet, drop in the bucket as it is, it will at least afford us that much more currency than we already possess, and currency, too, that will always be seeking investments. The more money, or that which is good and will pass for money, the better."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A band of music is to be placed on the steamers of the Peoples' Line to Albany to-day.

An unknown man was run over and fatally injured, yesterday, at Eighty-second street, by a Hudson River train.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty years old, with dark hair and eyes and black goatee, was found drowned at Pier No. 40 North River, yesterday.

The body of an unknown man, about forty years old, having black hair and moustache, was found drowned at the foot of West Twenty-third street, yesterday.

William Flynn, a laborer, of No. 508 Washington street, had his hand crushed by a casting falling on it, at the Hudson River Freight Depot, yesterday.

Amanda Farrell, living at No. 47 Forsythe street, was badly cut about the head, yesterday, in the oyster saloon No. 1 Roosevelt street, by Patrick Dugan and W. Cremish, who were arrested and locked up in the Oak Street Station.

During a fight at No. 302 Eighth avenue last night James Gaun, aged thirty-four, of No. 179 Eighth avenue, was badly beaten about the head with a club by Oscar Taylor, who was arrested and locked up in the Twentieth Precinct.

The Ladies' Fair, now in progress at the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, at Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, for the benefit of the free training school of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, will be continued for a few days longer. There is dancing every evening.

The annual meeting of the New York Neurological Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, this evening. An inaugural address will be delivered by the President, Prof. William A. Hammond. His subject is, "The Brain Not the Sole Organ of the Mind."

The following are the independent nominations for officers of the Chamber of Commerce, to be balloted for on Thursday next at 1 P. M.: For President, Samuel D. Babcock; for Vice President, James M. Brown; for Second Vice President, George W. Lane; for Treasurer, Francis S. Lathrop, and for Secretary, George Wilson.

Mr. Maurice Vignaux, through the courtesy of Mr. H. W. Collender, will take with him the cup emblematic of the billiard championship of the world in his coming visit to Europe. Whoever may desire to challenge Mr. Vignaux for the cup during his absence may address Maurice Vignaux and Daniel Strauss, Fourteenth street and University place, where their forfeit money will be covered.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association was held yesterday at its headquarters, No. 112 West Twenty-first street, President Lewis May presiding. After a lengthy ballot the following Directors were chosen: Lewis May, J. S. Isaacs, S. N. Leo, Joseph C. Levi, Julius J. Frank, Moses Solomon, Agil Hanau, and Joseph Davis. The ballot for officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following names: Lewis May, President; Dr. M. Biumenthal, Vice President; S. B. Solomon, Treasurer; M. G. Weiss, Recording Secretary, and Dr. N. G. Leo, Corresponding Secretary.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, the total value of the imports of manufactures of silk received at this port for the month of April, 1875, was $1,754,991, which represents the foreign cost in gold, exclusive of freight and duties. The total amount of raw silk received here from April 3 to April 30, was 406 bales and cases, and the total from July 1, 1874, 7,427 cases and bales. Eleven bales of pierced cocoons were received during the month of April, or a total of 1,476 bales since July 1. Ninety-two ninety fifths per cent. of the entire foreign silk imports of the United States are received at the port of New-York.

About 11 P. M. on April 28, as Mr. Charles Mooney, of No. 119 Bleecker street, was putting up his shutters preparatory to closing, two men approached him, and while one of them engaged him in conversation, the other slipped into the store and stole the money-drawer containing about $57. Mr. Mooney did not discover his loss until the men had disappeared, but on Saturday he saw one of the thieves in Bleecker street, and immediately caused his arrest. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, before Justice Bixby, he gave his name as William Stone, and was committed in default of $3,000 bail to answer.

BROOKLYN.

Some malicious person entered the blacksmith-shop of William Roberts, No. 69 Furman street, early yesterday morning, and cut three pairs of bellows, causing a damage of $150.

The body of a man clad in black was found in Wallabout Bay, at the foot of South Eleventh street, yesterday afternoon. It had been in the water some time, and bore the appearance of a man thirty-five years of age.

William Sherman, from the neighborhood of Saratoga, was brutally beaten and robbed of all his money and a new suit of clothes, yesterday, in a saloon kept by a man named Rogers. He received a severe scalp-wound above the left eye.

A German grocer, George Seims, was arrested yesterday by Detective Short, and held to await an examination to-day on a charge of feloniously assaulting John Fullum, of No. 118 North Seventh street, by striking him on the head and arms with a club.

William Shaw, aged fifteen years, while carelessly handling a pistol, loaded with two bullets, in the yard of his parents' residence, No. 241 Graham street, discharged the weapon into a rear window of Mr. McAdam's residence, No. 528 Kent avenue. The bullets entered a room occupied by several persons, one of whom was cut in the face by the broken glass.

About 7:30 o'clock last evening, Margaret Cavanagh, of No. 242 Van Brunt street, was found by Officers Darbey and Pelham in a pond at the corner of Richard and Seabring streets, where she had thrown herself with the intention of committing suicide. She was taken to her residence, and would give no further information as to the cause of the act than that she was tired of life.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon William Calhoun, aged nineteen years, of Lockhaven, Penn., shot himself in the right ear, in High Ground Park, seriously, and perhaps fatally, injuring himself. Charles H. Williams, who was with Calhoun at the time, said that it was a deliberate attempt at suicide on the part of Calhoun, who was low spirited on account of inability to obtain employment. Calhoun was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

At 5:30 A. M. yesterday Officer Burke, of the Tenth Precinct, found in Fulton street Jeremiah Condon, a mason, residing at No. 324 Twentieth street, suffering from the effects of severe wounds on the left side of his neck and ear. He stated that while on his way home from New-York he was met at Fulton street and Boerum place by two young men, who assaulted him and inflicted the wounds with a large knife. He was taken to the City Hospital.

About noon yesterday the frames of two new buildings in Yates avenue, near Ellery street, owned by Edward C. Rieneharot, of No. 756 Flushing avenue, blew down and injured Charles and Philip Hahlmahi, aged respectively seven and nine years, residing at No. 11 Yates avenue, slightly bruising and fracturing their heads, arms, and legs. They immediately received medical attendance, and were removed to their home. The damage to the buildings amounted to about $250.

The fight between the Democratic politicians and the Reformers in their efforts to influence the nominations of Mayor Hunter for Commissionerships, which are to be sent in to-day, is still undecided, each party claiming that the Mayor has favored its claims. The principal bone of contention is the possibility of the nomination of William A. Fowler for the Board of City Works, and last evening it was confidently asserted by leading Reformers who are opposed to his nomination that his name would not be presented. On the other hand, it is claimed that if he is not nominated the Board of Aldermen will reject all the nominees.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sea Cliff boat will take her place upon the line between that resort and New-York, to-morrow.

The Teachers' Institute for Queens County, under charge of School Commissioners Garretson, of the First District, and Lincoln, of the Second District, will convene at Roslyn on Monday, the 10th inst., and will continue in session two weeks.

The Trustees of College Point will to-day award the contract for proposed street improvements in that village, to include the putting down of about two miles of curbing and the laying of nearly one mile of sewer pipe.

Robert H. Pearsall and Benjamin Van Wycklin, the young men arrested upon suspicion of having robbed the house of Mr. James W. Burtis, at Woodsbury, on Dec. 25 last, have had an examination before Justice Bennett, at Jamaica, and been discharged.

The annual report of the Flushing Country Home of the New-York Infant Asylum shows that the number of children sheltered there during the year was 100, of which number 39 were adopted or discharged, 26 died, and 35 remained. The high death rate is accounted for by the fact that all the sick children of the New-York department are sent to the Flushing institution.

Dr. John McGuirk, for several years a resident of Whitestone, and a practicing physician there, made an attempt on Thursday to commit suicide. Several times during the day he endeavored to borrow a pistol, but was not successful until late in the afternoon, when he obtained one upon the pretext that he wished to shoot cats. He then went directly to his office, where he shot himself in the temple. The pistol, however, was lightly charged, and carried only a small bullet, and the wound consequently was only slight. He was attended by Dr. Bleecker, and subsequently conveyed to Brooklyn, where he has friends. The attempt is supposed to have been induced by financial difficulties. McGuirk was engaged to be married during the present month.

STATEN ISLAND.

The several Excise Boards of Richmond County will meet to-day in their respective towns to consider and pass upon applications for license.

The funeral of the late Dr. S. M. Elliott will take place to-day from his residence, on Staten Island. The remains will be taken for interment to Mount Silver Cemetery.

There seems to be little doubt in Edgewater that the bill of amendments to the charter of that village, now before the Legislature, will become a law. The change is understood to be favored by the Vanderbilt interest.

The annual charter election of the village of Edgewater will take place on Tuesday, the 18th inst. Trustees will be elected in the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth Wards, and an Assessor will be chosen for three years.

The Board of Supervisors of Richmond county have requested Senator King to favor the passage of an act extending the time for the collection of taxes in the county until June 1. The Board are to meet with the different Assessors at Police Head-quarters, Stapleton, on Wednesday afternoon, to confer as to the best method of attaining a uniform system of taxation in the different towns. The Board has held one meeting, and balloted for Police Commissioner without result, and another meeting will be held to-day. It seems probable that Mr. Barrett, the present incumbent, will be re-elected.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. Glendenning preached to a small congregation yesterday morning and evening in the Prospect Avenue Church, on Jersey City Heights.

The body of Newton Smith, of Boonton, who disappeared suddenly some weeks ago, and who was supposed to have been murdered, was found on Saturday floating in the river near Boonton.

While riding in a Third avenue car, New-York, yesterday, Frank Jaycox, of Harlem, was robbed of a valuable gold watch. He suspected two men between whom he had sat, and followed them over the Cortlandt Street Ferry into Jersey City. He pointed them out to Officer Bowe, of the Jersey City force, and they were arrested. They gave their names as James Flood and Charles Brown, and the stolen watch was found in their possession. They were afterward delivered to Capt. Leary, of the New-York Police.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

George Foster, of No. 67 Eldridge street, and Andrew Reuter, of No. 34 Eldridge street, quarreled on Saturday in a saloon near where they resided, and the dispute ended by the stabbing of Reuter in the left arm by Foster. The latter was arrested, and at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Smith held him in $1,000 to answer.

Adam Kammitter, keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 191 Chatham street, who has been arrested previously and bailed, to answer a charge of selling liquor without a license, gave bail yesterday before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, for which offense he was arrested early yesterday morning by an officer who found his place open.

On Saturday night, as Mr. Elijah W. Whipple, of No. 272 West Eleventh street, was passing through West Twenty-fifth street, near Seventh avenue, he was accosted by two men, one of whom asked him the time of night. He pulled out his watch to ascertain the time, and one of the thieves snatched his watch, while the other knocked him down with a blow of the fist. The highwaymen then fled, but Mr. Whipple gave chase, and, with the aid of a policeman, caught one of the men, who gave his name as James Raymond. His accomplice escaped. At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Justice Bixby held Raymond in $3,000 bail for trial.

A KENTUCKY MAN WITH GEORGE WASHINGTON'S HATCHET.

The Meade County (Ky.) *Mirror* tells the following story, but obligingly tells us that it cannot vouch for its truth: "One day last week, while a man, whose name we are unable to learn, was engaged in cutting staves about two miles from Painsville, a rabbit sprung out of a brush pile, and the man, with visions of rabbit hash looming up before his mind, hurled his hatchet with great force in the direction of the cotton-tail. Missing its aim the hatchet disappeared down a hole in the ground a short distance off, to which the man proceeded, and as he could see his weapon lying about six feet below, proceeded to lower himself for the purpose of recovering it. Arriving at the bottom, he observed a room like a cave, about ten feet square, which was dimly lighted by the sunlight without. Casting his eyes about him, he discovered a pile of Indian tomahawks. Toward these he advanced for the purpose of examination. While doing so, he discovered two earthen vessels almost within reach, which he saw were filled, one with silver, the other with gold coin. Paralyzed for the moment at the discovery of such vast riches, he stood and stared in blank astonishment. For a moment only did he stand thus, but advancing with a pantherlike leap he was about to seize his prey, when there arose a succession of such shrieks, yells and noises that he paused, and glancing up saw gazing upon him eight or ten things resembling men who had once lived, but now nothing remained but their bones. It is useless to say the stave-cutter lost no time in getting out of the cave, without even obtaining one piece of the precious metal to bear him out in his story. It appears that he is a truthful man, and his story is believed by quite a number, who are organizing themselves for the purpose of making an examination and testing the truth of the story."

FIRE STATISTICS OF CHICAGO.

Fire Marshal Benner, of Chicago, has completed his report for the year ending March 31. The effective force of the department now consists of 379 men, and there are 31 steam fire-engines, 27 steam heaters, 22 two-wheel attending hose-carts, 5 four-wheel hose-carts, 5 chemical self-acting engines, 8 hook and ladder trucks, 1,852 feet of ladders, 24,800 feet of serviceable rubber hose, 7,150 feet of serviceable leather hose. The number of fires during the year was 473, an increase of seven over the preceding year. The estimated loss by fire is $2,345,684, being an increase of $1,314,438 over the previous year. Six extensive conflagrations occurred during the year; the loss incurred by these (the July fire included) being $2,003,160. The loss occasioned by the July fire was not as great as many had figured, the exact losses being only $1,067,260. Of the total number of fires 115 were attributed to incendiarism, and in this connection the Marshal recommends that some competent person be employed to summon witnesses in order to investigate the causes of fires and secure the conviction of incendiaries. Only one incendiary was convicted during the year. An increase in the number of members of all engine, hook and ladder companies from ten to twelve is asked.

THE TENNESSEE MILITIA.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union* says: "All the arms recently allowed the State of Tennessee by the General Government have been spoken for and enough more to take up all the allowance due next July. The prospect is that the demand will increase more rapidly than the supply. Besides the Jackson Guards and Porter Rifles, two or three other companies are organizing in the city. From information received at the capitol, companies are also organizing in Knoxville, Jackson, and Clarksville."

[Advertisement.]

A WELL-INFORMED WOMAN

Will stop using cosmetics, and clear her complexion with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. A few applications will make the skin pure and white.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Houston, from Bermuda.—F. M. Tirrell, J. F. Tirrell, R. Hicks, G. G. Sumner, D. M. Collins and wife, Edmund Young, J. B. Simpson, Capt. Anderson, G. W. Alexander and wife, Mrs. B. M. Bamant, H. L. Crane, Dr. Sprague, H. Powell, Lieut. Kitchen, R. N., Misses Lowery, (2,) Mr. Boucher, F. R. Juner, E. Dunham, W. D. Wheeler, J. Woodford, Miss Hattie Dodge, Miss Carrie Dodge, Miss Jessie Dodge, Miss Outerbridge, H. C. Outerbridge, Clifford Middleton, Theo. Leeds, Mrs. C. J. Pease, Mrs. J. H. Trotter, V. V. Trotter, C. H. Carter, Miss F. Jones, Mrs. Tracey.

In steam-ship Claribel, from Laguayra, &c.—Manuel Toledo, wife, child, and servant, Bernardo Toledo, J. Copcutt, Miss Copcutt, Miss Mary Copcutt, Miss Anna Copcutt, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Steadman, R. W. Forbes and child, Miss Agnes E. Forbes, Francis Badell, Jos. Stines, A. K. Wright, A. J. North, Mrs. C. Yanes, H. T. Lucas, G. T. Lucas, E. Lyon, Samuel Whyman, Jr., O. B. Luders, S. S. Howland, W. A. Wadsworth, M. D. Maar, A. Wattenberg, Jacob Pardo, O. T. Hopper, L'Abbe Cloix.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:56 | Sun sets....6:58 | Moon rises....3:44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..5:55 | Gov. Island.6:44 | Hell Gate....8:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, May 2.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Williams, Laguayra April 10, Puerto Cabello 12, Curacoa 14, Jacmel 16, Aux Cayes 17, and Kingston, Jam., 14, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah April 29, with mdse. and 53 passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, Bermuda April 29, with produce and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 59 hours, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.; May 1, Cape Henry, bearing W. N. W., distant 45 miles, spoke schr. Northern Home (of Canning, N. S.,) Tewksbury, 40 ds. from Pernambuco, for New-York; was dismasted April 17 400 miles S. E. from Cape Hatteras; was under jury masts, steering N. by E.; would run for Delaware Breakwater, but would endeavor to get to New-York if possible; all hands well, wanted no assistance.

Steam-ship Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans, April 25, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Ship Prinds Mauritz, (Norw.,) Zachariasen, Pensacola April 16, with lumber for London. Put into this port leaking, having struck on the bar in coming out of the harbor of Pensacola; finding the leak increasing bore up for this port for repairs.

Bark Iron Age, Overton, Galveston 23 ds., with cotton to order—vessel to Tupper & Beattie.

Bark Ada Wiswell, (of East Machias,) Wiswell, Rio Janeiro March 11, with coffee to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to Lunt Brothers. Crossed the equator April 6, in lat. 39 30; April 28, in the Gulf of Hatteras, had a heavy gale from N. W., lasting 24 hours; March, 24, lat. 12 26 S., lon. 34 39, spoke brig Montpelier, from Bahia, for St. Thomas; no date, lat. 9 27 S., lon. 34 57, spoke brig Valharding, from Rio Janeiro, for Falmouth; no date, lat. 31 51 N., lon. 71, spoke bark Teresa, hence for Cienfuegos; April 29, lat. 38, lon. 72, spoke schr. St. Croix, from Sagua, for Portland.

Bark New-York, Gibbs, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to James Borland & Co.

Bark Ecliptic, (Russ.,) Johannesen, Newcastle, Eng., 57 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bookman. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; off the Banks passed through large quantities of ice.

Bark Gataeno, Rippeto, (Ital.,) Maggiolo, Dublin 43 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyson. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig Minnehaha, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Marrell, Cienfuegos, 15 days, with sugar to J. & G. Fowler, vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Frank Clark, (of Damariscotta,) Morton, Progress, 19 days, with hemp to order, vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Brig Chas. A. Hoard, (of Canning, N. S.,) Messenger, Arecelbo, 15 days, with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co., vessel to Simpson & Shaw. April 25, lat. 30, lon. 69, spoke brig Hattie Pettis, from Arroyo for New-York.

Brig Mary Jane Wilbur, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lafton, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to order. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Maria Wheeler, (of St. George, Me.,) Grover, Havana April 19, with sugar to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud. Is anchored at Sandy Hook.

Brig Gipsey, (Dan.,) Jayne, Aux Cayes 10 ds., with coffee and logwood to order—vessel to A. Abbot; is anchored at Sandy Hook.

Brig Para, (of St. John, N. B.,) Stevens, Cumberland Harbor 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Peter T. Nevins & Son.

Brig Leona, (of St. John, N. B.) Taylor, Cardenas, 9 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevins & Son.

Brig A. H. Curtis, (of Harpswell,) Menyman, Cardenas, 8 ds. with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Golconda, (of Boston,) Lord, Cienfuegos, 12 ds., with sugar to order; vessel to James Bosland & Co.; no date, lat. 35, lon. 74 29 spoke brig Superior, from Cardenas, for Philadelphia, 7 ds. out.

Schr. Franklin, Miller, Indianola, 20 ds., with cotton and hides to Tupper & Beattie; April 29, lat. 36, lon. 44, had a gale from the W. N. E., lasting 18 hours; lost main sail.

Schr. Mary E. Long, (of Boston,) Long, Cardenas April 20, with sugar to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Anne E. Glover, Terry, Charleston 10 ds., with mdse to master. May 2, off the Highlands, in a gale from N. W., carried away the jib.

Schr. Chingarora, Jackson, Virginia.

Schr. Mark Pendleton, (of Bangor,) Pendleton, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to H. W. Lond & Co.

Schr. C. E. Paige, (of Philadelphia,) Grace, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. F. A. Scholtz, (of Liverpool,) Scholtz, Arroyo, P. R., 25 ds., with sugar to Renauld, Francois & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 17 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales; lost jibboom, and lost and split sails. April 23, lat. 39 30, lon. 79 20, spoke steam-ship Metropolis from Bermuda for New-York, under sail, with machinery damaged; wanted no assistance.

Schr. Maud, Robinson, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. April 28, 50 miles N. E. from Hatteras, spoke schr. Northern Home, (of Canning, N. S.,) dismasted and under jurymasts; had been 14 ds. in that condition, and would try to get into Hampton Roads; wanted no assistance.

Schr. Maggie Dalling, (of Portland,) Dalling, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar and melado to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to master.

Schr. Carrie Johnson, Rich, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Anthony Killey, Greenwood, Virginia.

Schr. Abel C. Buckley, Young, Mayaguez April 1st via Aquadilla, with sugar to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Douglass, (of Boothbay,) Sherlock, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. and T. Peacsall—vessel to B. J. Benberg April 24, lat. 26 10, lon. 74, spoke schr. R. D. Hart, of and on from Boston for Matanzas; 29th, lat. 36 08, lon. 74 13, spoke brig Alice Taridon, from Cardenas to Boston.

Schr. City of Chelsea, (of Ellsworth,) Goodwin, St. Croix 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Ives, Beecher & Co.—vessel to Roche Bros. & Co. April 30, off Delaware Breakwater, spoke brig Annie Vail, (of Barbadoes,) from Bermuda, for New-York; 28 ds. out, in distress, with loss of spar and short of provisions; could not supply her.

Schr. Old Chad, (of Boothbay,) Reed, Eleuthera 9 ds., in ballast to B. F. Wenberg.

Schr. Ontara, (of Machias,) Pettigrew, Cienfuegos, 16 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Mary D. Leach, (of Provincetown,) Paine, Borocoa, 10 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglas & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Etta E. Sylvester, Hopkins, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Vidette, of Gloucester, Fiering, Ruatan, 13 ds., with cocoanuts to G. Wessls.

Schr. Carrie C. Miles (of Boston) Graham, Baracoa, 10 days, with fruit to order, vessel to B. J. Nenberg.

Schr. Jennie Hall, Abdell, Virginia.

Schr. Emma Aery, Hall, Baltimore.

Schr. William McKee, Sheridan, Virginia.

Schr. Eurotas, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. Henrietta Chatfield, Virginia.

Schr. John D. Williams, Price, Baltimore.

Schr. Joseph Hays, Butler, Wareham.

Schr. Argo, Gurney, Wareham.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, Wickford.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket, with fish to Master.

Schr. Breeze, Phillips, New-Haven.

Schr. J. C. Rogers, Lewis, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ida Birdsall, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Ship Plymouth Rock, for London; barks Maria, for Bremen; Mindel, for Christiana; schrs. Herbert E., for Brazos; Lizzie E. Carr, Helen Hasbrouck, Almira Wooley, and Jennie Rosaline, for ——.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sloop John B. Watson, from Norwalk, was struck by a sudden squall this A. M., which carried away the jib and forced her ashore on South Brother. She lays easy and will come off on next high water. Daniel Kelly, light-house keeper, rendered assistance.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, May 2.—The American steamer Ohio, Capt. Morrison, from Philadelphia April 22, arr. to day. PLYMOUTH, May 3.—The Hamburg-American steamer Suevia, Capt. Franzen, from New-York April 22, arr here shortly after midnight.

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